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## AN INTERNATIONAL COURT IN LIEU OF A NATION LEAGUE

Decrees to Be Enforced by Use of Economic Boycott—Republican Policy Expected to Be Based on Elihu Root Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The arrival in the United States of Elihu Root is expected to signalize the announcement of a Republican policy of international cooperation to counter the League of Nations, which the Republican candidate, Warren G. Harding, Senator from Ohio, has practically thrown completely overboard with the sanction and approval of the party chiefs.

Senator Harding's move to the "irreconcilable" position, it was learned here yesterday, had the approval of the Republican reservationists, who are now waiting the arrival of Mr. Root before making their pronouncement of international cooperation. The learned Republican counsel, it is said, has been participating in the conferences at San Sebastian in two capacities: he is acting as a special ambassador from the Republican Party, and is also endeavoring to put new life into the Hague tribunal.

Mr. Root, working unofficially in conjunction with jurists from other nations represented in the executive council of the League of Nations, has been here, it is said, to ascertain what was his main purpose, that is, to have the new international court divorced as much as possible from the executive department of the League of Nations so as to render the court capable of adoption as a Republican campaign asset.

### Substitute for Article X

This, it is authoritatively stated, was the plan when the Republican leaders advised Senator Harding to sidestep the "reservation" position taken by him with the rest of the Lodge adherents in the Senate. Mr. Root is expected to frame for the party campaign a substitute for Article X of the League covenant.

Senator Harding took the position of "irreconcilable" soon after the Chicago convention and with the full approval of the Senate reservationists, it was learned. At the same time that the "Wilson League" was thrown overboard in its entirety, assurance was held out to the Republican supporters of the League that Mr. Root would bring home a substitute proposal which would satisfy their desire for some form of American participation in world affairs.

President Wilson had nothing to do with the sending of Mr. Root to Europe, nor did the President take any part in the deliberations at San Sebastian for the framing of an international court. If the United States had ratified the Treaty of Peace, and, ipso facto, become a member of the League of Nations, it would have been the duty of the President to send an American jurist to San Sebastian. The European powers being thus left free to select an unofficial representative from the United States, invited Mr. Root to participate. His world-wide prominence as a jurist was not the only reason why Mr. Root was invited, it was said.

### European Governments' Policy

The major European governments held the opinion that the Republican candidate had a good chance of being elected, and for this reason there was a desire for a rapprochement with the political group in America which they expected would control national policies for the next four years.

There is, in fact, no reason to doubt that the man who has been called the leading international lawyer of America was invited to Europe in order to sound, through him, the Republican viewpoint in regard to the international relations and that Mr. Root, on the other hand, has sought to work out a scheme essentially different from the League policy of the President and at the same time providing a basis of international cooperation such as the other powers could approve of.

The fact that the plan for an international court framed at San Sebastian is definitely linked up with the Hague tribunal indicates that a point of agreement has been reached which marks the success of Mr. Root's mission. The character of the liaison between the new court and the Hague tribunal is important, for while the selection of the eleven judges of the court is to be finally ratified by the executive council of the League of Nations, they are to be chosen from a list of nominees submitted by the Hague tribunal.

### League of Nations Rival

Thus there is already laid the basis for the convening of the international Hague body which became practically defunct at the opening of the European war. The aim is to set it up as a concrete rival to the League organization and the Republicans will claim that it is a real international body which, unlike the League of Nations, they will claim, is not dominated by four major powers.

The international court, as recently constituted, is purely a judicial body, and is separate and distinct

from the executive branch of the League. Summarized, the Republican program would be something like this: They would propose to revive and revitalize the Hague tribunal and to make it the keeper of international law, which would be codified and revised following an international conference. The new court would decide questions on the basis of the law as laid down by the Hague tribunal and the sanction would be in some other means than article X, "the heart of the covenant."

The weakness of the Republican position as thus stated is obviously that without the League of Nations or some other sanction for enforcement of decrees, the new international court would be as incapable of enforcing its findings as was the original Hague tribunal. In his exposition of Republican international policy Mr. Root will therefore be asked to offer a substitute plan for carrying the court decisions into effect.

### Purpose of the Republicans

The purpose of the Republicans, it is indicated, will be to get away from Article X of the Treaty, which would make the League of Nations guarantee the territorial boundaries as laid down in the Treaty of Versailles, and which, implicitly at least, obligates the parties to the League of Nations to use their armed forces, if need be, to prevent aggressions against these boundaries. The Republicans would first separate the Treaty from the League, and then, in lieu of the League, set up an international court, based on the Hague tribunal, to adjudicate international questions which may arise in future, either grown out of the Versailles Treaty, or otherwise. It is probable, as indicated on the arguments which were advanced by Republican senators in the Treaty debate, that the Root formula for enforcement of international court decrees would be confined to the use of the economic boycott and the pressure of world public opinion for this purpose.

It will be remembered in this connection that both President Lowell of Harvard and Mr. Root, leading Republican defenders of the general idea of a League of Nations, have argued that Article X could be completely eliminated from the League covenant without sacrificing its essential effectiveness.

## PEACE TREATY WITH BULGARIA RATIFIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—This morning, exchange of ratification of the peace treaty with Bulgaria took place ceremoniously at the Quai d'Orsay. Jules Cambon, who presided, made reference in his address to the desire of the Allies to have avoided war with Bulgaria. Signatures were given by Hadji-Micheff, for Bulgaria, Mr. Cambon for France, Rollyn Jacquemins for Belgium, Sir George Graham for England, Count Bonin for Italy and Prince Charoon for Siam.

PARIS, France (Monday).—The peace treaty with Bulgaria was made formally effective by the exchange of ratification among the powers party to the pact, which occurred today. The treaty was signed at Neuilly on November 27, 1919, and was ratified by the Bulgarian Sabor on January 12 of this year. France's ratification of the treaty was completed by the favorable action of her Senate on July 31.

The ceremony today, presided over by Jules Cambon, took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Cambon, in his remarks, pointed out that the document, as now ratified and proclaimed, would end the state of war between Bulgaria and the allied nations, who entered into war with Bulgaria without any desire on their part, and whose wish now was to resume friendly relations with her.

He expressed the hope of the allied powers signatory to the treaty that propriety might favor Bulgaria in future.

The representatives of France, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy and Siam then affixed their signatures to the necessary documents, including the two protocols annexed to the treaty, and the session was closed.

## SCHOOL PROTECTION PROJECT ADVANCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Frank Jordan, Secretary of State, has notified the Public School Protective League that the petition filed by them has qualified. The petition is the anti-compulsory vaccination amendment to be submitted by initiative and referendum to the voters next November, to protect students in schools, from the primary to the university, from compulsory vaccination, as a condition of entry. The amendment is now before the people for their decision.

## LABOR VICTORY IN BRITISH BY-ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NORWICH, England (Monday).—The Southwestern Norfolk by-election result, declared early this afternoon, shows a big victory for Labor. G. Edwards, Labor, 6894; J. H. Barty, Coalition Liberal, 3713. The Coalition Liberal majority over Labor in the straight fight at the general election, was no less than 5219, which indicates the magnitude of today's defeat.

## GRAIN STATES ASK FOR FREIGHT CARS

Claim Is Made That Discriminatory Order Favoring Industrial Sections Has Made Food Movement Next to Impossible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The agricultural interests of the northwest as a whole, and of grain dealers and growers in particular, are facing a serious crisis as a result of the present car shortage, it was claimed by prominent members of western industrial and railway commissions who were given a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday. It was charged that the interests of the northwestern territory, particularly important and pressing at this time of year because they involve the food supply of the nation, have been slighted by the railroad authorities who listened to clamorous, near-at-hand calls for cars from eastern shippers and industrial chiefs. The results of this discriminatory program are intruding themselves with increasing force upon public notice in the form of financial collapse of the grain interests in the northwest, disorganization of banks lending to farmers, and prospective grain shortage, with consequent higher prices for the rest of the country, it was claimed.

### Crop Movement Imperiled

The situation presents a difficult problem, namely, that of bumper crops, equaling if not exceeding those of two years ago, and with transportation facilities considerably less than at that time, it was pointed out by spokesmen for railroad commissioners and shippers. J. J. Murphy, state railway commissioner for South Dakota, admitted to the commission that the railroads were being hampered this year by labor difficulties, but emphasized inequality in car distribution as the chief snag in the way of efficient crop movements. Mr. Murphy declared that the railroads of the northwest had only 86 per cent of the box-cars they own running on their own lines, 20 per cent of which can not be used for grain loading.

These estimates were backed up by a detailed report on the car shortage in the west submitted to the commission by Clyde M. Reed of Kansas, a member of the industrial commission appointed by Governor Allen to investigate conditions with a view of finding, if possible, a way out of the tangle. This report emphasized the unequal car distribution between east and west in view of the relative needs of each at the present time. It showed that the grain-carrying roads had been hampered by the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which sent box-cars owned by western lines onto eastern lines to relieve the coal tie-up and to facilitate transportation along the seaboard, and which needed to be rescinded in view of the urgent necessity for moving western crops.

### Banks Said to Aid Farmers

The attention of the commission was drawn to the fact that facilities of Kansas banks giving aid to the farmers had been stretched to the breaking point as a result of the difficulties caused by transportation troubles. Kansas banks, it was stated, have a total capital of \$3,490,000, with a loaning capacity set by the Federal Reserve Act at \$1,745,000. In May, these banks responded to the farmers' call for financial aid by loans for agricultural purposes amounting to \$4,281,000, an abnormal strain on their resources and a dangerous departure from sound banking policy, it was said, but one rendered necessary by the emergency.

The greatest chance for relief from this situation lies in a revision of water freight rates, which would make possible a utilization of the Great Lakes as a pathway to eastern markets, it was urged by Gov. W. L. Harding of Iowa. J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, endorsed this line of action, and emphasized the responsibility for mobilization of every possible transportation resource, whether rail or water, by the commission.

### Lake Rates Called High

Governor Harding claimed that if the bottoms now available for grain carrying on the Great Lakes were utilized immediately, 120,000,000 bushels of grain now in storehouses could be moved before winter. The necessary preliminary to such a plan, Governor Harding pointed out, is a revision of freight charges, which will equalize the water rate with the railroad rate and so render it profitable for the lake boats to carry grain and relieve congestion. The reason for the decline in water traffic since 1916, said Governor Harding, is readily apparent on an examination of the freight rate schedules prevailing since that year. The charge for wheat per bushel for the 525-mile haul from Chicago to Buffalo by water is five cents, while the rate for the 335 miles from Buffalo to New York is 10 cents per bushel. Thus the combined water-rail rate makes a greater total than the all-rail route, with the result that very little grain is shipped by water and the grain-carrying boats have been practically driven out of business. Equalization of rates would, in the opinion of Governor Harding and the members of the American Farm Bureau Federation who sup-

ported him in his advocacy of this plan, lead to a more normal condition in the western grain territory and relieve congestion.

If nothing is done along this line to relieve the situation, and the crops continue to be moved at the present rate of speed, Mr. Reed estimates that "the 1920 crop will have a pretty fair chance to be moved by the middle of 1921."

## SMALL NATIONS TO UNITE FOR DEFENSE

Coming Meeting of Tzech, Rumanian and Jugo-Slav Statesmen Indicates Entente Which May Also Include Greece

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—According to a news agency, Dr. Edward Benes and Take Jonsescu, foreign ministers of Tzechoslovakia and Rumania, respectively, are to meet at Belgrade on Tuesday. Developments of considerable political importance lie behind this brief announcement, for the meeting will be in the nature of a round-table conference between the Tzechoslovakian, Rumanian, and Jugo-Slavian governments. All these countries have a common enemy in Hungary, and, in addition, each is faced with a further external menace, Tzechoslovakia from Poland and Russia, Rumania from Russia, and Jugo-Slavia from Italy. Italy again is cultivating intimate relations with Hungary with a view to diverting the attention of the Jugo-Slavs from the Adriatic.

These circumstances have caused the cabinets of Prague, Bucharest, and Belgrade to consider the advisability of entering into a close entente, if not an actual alliance for their mutual security. Both Tzechoslovakia and Rumania sense an imminent danger from Hungary, and would doubtless be prepared to offer assistance against Italy to Jugo-Slavia as quid pro quo.

Tzechoslovakia, of course, is cut off from the Jugo-Slavs, but the famous Skoda armament works, now owned by the French Schneider concern, are within her territories and would be of invaluable service to the Belgrade authorities, where the only trouble in the event of hostilities would be occasioned by shortage of ammunition.

Take Jonsescu proposes to continue his journey to Athens, with a view to discussing the situation with the Greeks, who will possibly be ready to link up with any arrangement calculated to keep the Bulgars in their place.

Thus, through their divers interests, Tzechoslovakia, Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Greece are being brought close together. A counterweight would consist of an understanding between Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Poland. Austria will not count in international politics for some time to come, if ever, and there has accordingly been a régime in Central and Southeastern Europe, where the old scheme of alliances and balance of power will be relied upon to preserve peace, rather than the idealist dogmas so loudly proclaimed at the peace conference. And in view of the present state of the League of Nations, it must be admitted that there is no practical alternative.

### GERMAN WARSHIPS ARRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Five German warships surrendered to the Allies arrived in New York harbor yesterday and were anchored in the Hudson River. These were the dreadnought Ostfriesland, the cruiser Frankfort and three destroyers.

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### INDEX FOR AUGUST 10, 1920

Business and Finance.....	Page 8
Stock Market Quotations.....	
Big Deflation in Cotton Goods.....	
Anglo-American Oil Earnings.....	
Government Crop Condition Report.....	
Bountiful Crops Are Now Assured.....	
Railway Earnings.....	
Shoe Buyers.....	
Dividends.....	
Chess.....	Page 9
Editorials.....	Page 14
Mutuality of American Interests.....	
King Cotton.....	
Control of Cables.....	
In the Solent.....	
Editorial Notes.....	
General News.....	
Minsk Conference May Decide Policy.....	
Of Allies on War.....	
An International Court in Lieu of.....	
Nation League.....	
Pacification of Mexico Is Rapid.....	
Small Nations to Unite for Defense.....	
Grain States Ask for Freight Cars.....	
Suffragists Gain Support Pledges.....	
Canadian Inquiry on Railway Rates.....	
Wets Prepare for Fight in Illinois.....	
Coal Movement Being Restored.....	
Mr. Roosevelt for a Lasting Peace.....	
France Will Pay, Minister Asserts.....	
Attention to Oil Industry Urged.....	
No Abatement Yet of Irish Grievances.....	
Freemasons Plan New London Home.....	
Points in British Steel Men's Pact.....	
France Imposes Further Taxes.....	
Rights of Women in Civil Service.....	7
Speakers See End to Vivisection Law.....	7
Silva Cabinet Did Not Solve Crisis.....	9
Illustrations.....	
Russian Wood Carving.....	3
Cape Cod Sketches.....	5
William Archer.....	12
"Asop," by Velasquez.....	13
Labor.....	
Labor Federation Council in Session.....	2
Court of Civil Service Demanded.....	2
Special Articles.....	
A Bookman's Memories.....	2
Russia's Peasant Woodcarving.....	2
Photographer to the Public.....	3
"Ships and Schools".....	3
Christophe Plantin.....	3
Immigrant Flowers.....	3
Along Cape Cod Highways.....	5
Sporting.....	
"Chic" at Last in Second Place.....	10
Brooklyn Leads by Single Point.....	10
Cycling Events Now Under Way.....	10
Yawl Boats Record Transatlantic Time.....	10
Davis Straight-Set Winner at Newport.....	10
Theaters.....	
"Chic" at Last in Second Place.....	12
Photographer to the Public.....	12
New York Opening: "The Americans in France".....	12
London Openings: "French Leave" and "Daughters of Eve".....	12
Toronto Opening: "Shore Leave".....	12
The Home Forum.....	Page 13
Perception.....	
An August Morning on the Road.....	

## PACIFICATION OF MEXICO IS RAPID

Great Oil Regions Reported Now to Have Been Cleared of the Bandits—Special Efforts to Attract American Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Pacification of Mexico is proceeding more rapidly even than anyone of the officials of the new Mexican Government believed it could be accomplished, according to Ricardo Mendez, an oil producer of the Point Lobos district, in the state of Tamaulipas, who is in New Orleans buying machinery for his production plants.

"The great oil regions, which for six years were under the complete domination of Tomasos Pelaez, a revolutionary leader, have been cleared of his band, as well as of the smaller companies of bandits who were operating as revolutionaries," said Mr. Mendez, "and we are operating now under direct control of the Mexico City Government, all oil development and production being supervised by the federal government, rather than state officials. Pelaez surrendered to President de la Huerta, and his men are now incorporated in the Rurales, or national police, which were established under the old Diaz Government, but which had been allowed to fall apart under the various revolutionary governments since that time."

### Troops Sent to New Territory

"Turto" Morales, the revolutionist who has been operating for some eight years in the states of Veracruz and Chiapas, also has surrendered, and his troops have been taken into the federal army. The two American half-breeds, Benjamin Hill, and his brother, George, who have been carrying on a half-revolutionary, half-bandit activity on the Usumacinta River, in the southern part of Mexico, were involved in the recent uprising which unseated President Carranza, and so they, and all their forces are now in the federal army. The Mexico City Government, through Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, the Minister of War, is transferring these southern troops to the northern part of Mexico, the east coast reformed revolutionists to the west coast, the west coast rebels to the east coast, and the northern revolutionists to the south, so that they will be in strange territory, and less apt to return to ways of banditry if withdrawn from the country they know well and associations of revolutionary days.

"Felix Diaz, nephew of the President who was deported in 1910-11, and who has been operating as a revolutionist, with a few hundred men in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the state of Oaxaca, has agreed to leave Mexico for ten years, and probably, by this time, is on his way to the United States, his family, I understand, being here in New Orleans. Diaz never has had a large following, but he is an intelligent, highly educated man, and something of a soldier, so that he has been able for about four years, to keep southern Mexico in a condition of unrest, which seems now to have been pretty well quieted down.

### Overtures for Surrender

"Eufemio Zapata, brother of the bandit, Emiliano Zapata, who was slain by federal forces about six months ago, has made overtures for the surrender of about 1500 men and himself in the State of Guerrero, in southwestern Mexico. The Zapata brothers, who broke out as revolutionists in 1911, have had control of all of the states of Guerrero and Morelos, and part of the states of Hidalgo, Puebla and Veracruz, virtually ever since. At one time they had nearly 20,000 men, and they were considerable factors in the disturbances which eventually brought about the downfall of the Carranza government.

ment. Their elimination is as important to southern Mexico as that of Francisco Villa, recently reported, is to the north.

"About the only revolutionists now active in Mexico are a man named Ojeda, over in Tepic and Sinaloa, on the extreme west coast, who seems to be at the head of a small band with which the state authorities are not able to cope, and Esteban Cantu, in Lower California, where he has been Governor for six years, until removed recently by orders from President de la Huerta. Forces have been sent to subdue Cantu, and Ojeda will be handled by the rurales, according to an official statement from Mexico City.

### Suffragists Gain SUPPORT PLEDGES

Majority for Ratification Is Reported in Tennessee—North Carolina Campaign to Be Pushed as Tactical Safeguard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Telegrams have been received at suffrage headquarters here indicating pledges by one additional state senator and six representatives of the Tennessee Legislature for the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment. According to a telegram received at the National Woman's Party headquarters a majority of both branches have been pledged for ratification. The two parties will caucus in the next few days and upon the result of this caucus action will depend the fate of suffrage in Tennessee. The Republican caucus met yesterday, but adjourned until tomorrow. The Legislature is not expected to be organized before the middle of the week and it is not certain when action on the resolution of ratification will be taken.

The Woman's Party yesterday opened up headquarters in North Carolina, where the special session of the Legislature is to meet today. A complete poll of the Legislature has been made but many members are still non-committal. That there is a sentiment for ratification in North Carolina is indicated by the press vote taken at a recent conference of state editors at which 80 out of 100 voted to ratify.

Whatever the outcome in Tennessee, the campaign in North Carolina will be pushed in order to protect ratification against possible legal attacks by securing the thirty-seventh state.

In considering the effect of ratification of the Suffrage Amendment, on the results of the coming presidential election the following facts must be considered.

Of the 31 states commonly considered doubtful in the national elections, women already vote for President in 24, the electoral vote of which totals 277—Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada, New York, Michigan, Illinois, Nebraska, Tennessee, Rhode Island, Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Ohio and Kentucky.

In only nine doubtful states, with 80 electoral votes, will the electorate be altered by the ratification of the amendment.

There is far more risk in antagonizing the women in the 31 states where they vote than there is in enfranchising women in the nine doubtful states, it is pointed out.

### Suffrage Outlook

Sentiment in North Carolina Reported Not Encouraging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina.—With the convening of the North Carolina General Assembly in special session today, the outlook for ratification of the Susan B. Anthony Suffrage Amendment is not encouraging to those who have worked in its behalf for months past. Outside of the loyal group of women who have put forth extraordinary efforts to give to North Carolina the honor of casting the thirty-sixth vote for the federal amendment, there is practically no one in Raleigh working with any great degree of enthusiasm for universal suffrage. A group of state politicians are voicing their advocacy of the measure, but it is said that some of these advocates believe that universal suffrage is inevitable, whether North Carolina votes favorably or not, and they are mounting the band wagon at this time.

A late poll of the members of the Legislature indicates that while the Senate vote will break about even on the amendment, the House members will give a majority vote of 10 or 12 against ratification of the Anthony amendment should the question come up for consideration by the members of this special session.

## MINSK CONFERENCE MAY DECIDE POLICY OF ALLIES ON WAR

Premiers Declared Ready to Support Poland Indirectly, Though Labor Agitation Against War Prevents More Active Help

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by the special correspondent of the Central News that the Allies have determined to support Poland by technical advice, by supplying munitions, and by certain naval measures. There is no intention of employing allied troops, in view of the agitation which this matter has caused. Every effort has been made by the British Government during the last three months to get the Russian Government to come to terms. The Russians are apparently determined to crush the Poles and impose a form of government which is strongly objected to by the vast majority of the Poles. In these circumstances the Allies regard the conduct of the Russians as an infringement of the rights of the Poles, who are guaranteed full independence under the Treaty of Versailles, and the Allies deem it their duty to do what is possible to assist the Poles to maintain their independence.

On Wednesday the Russian and Polish delegates met at Minsk and everything depends upon the attitude of the Russians at this meeting. Leo Kamenoff and Leonid Krassin, the Bolshevik representatives, will probably be allowed to remain in this country until after the conference at Minsk. There is no information to hand as to the prospective attitude of the British Government should the negotiations at Minsk fail, except that Mr. Kamenoff and Mr. Krassin will immediately be ordered to leave this country.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HYTHE, England (Monday).—Mr. Millerand and Mr. Lloyd George held two conferences on Sunday at Lympe, at which the reply of the Soviet Government to Mr. Lloyd George's memorandum sent by wireless by Leo Kamenoff, the Bolshevik representative in England, to Moscow, was considered. The reply is a virtual refusal to accede to the Allies' desire for a 10 days' armistice between Russia and Poland.

After considerable discussion the question was referred to Marshal Foch, Admiral Earl Beatty and Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson. The military and naval aspects were considered in great detail by these experts until an early hour on Monday morning.

The conference of premiers again assembled today at 10 a. m. and at 1 p. m. it was stated that important decisions had been arrived at and Mr. Lloyd George had summoned the Cabinet to meet at 10 Downing Street this evening. The conference was renewed in the afternoon.

The situation is considered to be extremely serious, but Mr. Lloyd George is using all his powers to prevent the Allies from being involved in a renewal of war on a large scale. Mr. Lloyd George's promised statement in the House of Commons tonight will now be postponed until Tuesday night.

### British Truce Proposal

When Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law met Mr. Kamenoff and Leonid Krassin on Friday last, they drew up a memorandum for the Russian Government, which included a proposal for a truce of 10 days between Russia and Poland with the object of enabling terms of peace to be drawn up. The Russian representatives objected to this proposal on the ground that the Poles might take undue military advantage of this period.

The Premier urged that, to safeguard this, the Poles would allow Russian officers to proceed behind the lines, and vice versa, to see that the terms of the armistice be carried out. This proposal was cabled to Moscow by Mr. Kamenoff and the Moscow reply was received on Sunday and considered in detail by the French and British premiers, along with their advisers, as well as further messages from Moscow.

After full consideration of what amounted to a refusal of the allied terms, the whole matter was submitted to the government and the military advisers, including Marshal Foch and Earl Beatty, the British First Sea Lord, who reported back to the conference on Monday.

The general opinion of the conference, it is stated, is that the Russian Government intends to take Warsaw and set up a soviet government in Poland.

### The Premier's Memorandum

The memorandum presented by Mr. Lloyd George on Friday to Mr. Kamenoff, and which was cabled to Moscow, proposed that a truce should be declared for 10 days from midnight on August 9 and 10, and that orders should be issued from Moscow and Warsaw at that time, that both armies should halt on the line at which they then stood and cease fighting, on condition that neither side should take advantage of the cessation of hostilities.



titles to re-equip or strengthen their front. That the Allies should undertake to take no steps to send troops or military supplies to Poland during the necessary steps to arrange for the Russian representatives to satisfy themselves that no war material or supplies were entering Poland from the Allies.

The memorandum concluded with a statement that, immediately on the cessation of hostilities, Russian and Polish delegates should meet and draw up conditions of an armistice as preliminary to peace negotiations.

#### Text of Moscow Reply

The text of the Moscow reply to Mr. Lloyd George's memorandum states that, half an hour before the British Government's message was received at last from Warsaw the answer of the Polish Government that it is ready to accept the proposal to send its delegates to Minsk for the conclusion of an armistice and for the adoption of peace preliminaries.

Moscow points out that 126 hours have elapsed since the time the Polish delegates left Baranovitch, after the Russian delegates declared they were ready to begin negotiations about an armistice and peace preliminaries. It is pointed out that the Polish Government informed the Russian delegates by wireless that full powers to that effect had been sent to their delegates, thus showing that the delay was not in the least the outcome of the Russian Government's desires.

Within four hours of the receipt of the Polish Government's message, the Russian Government replied that their delegates would arrive at Minsk on August 11, and proposed to the Polish delegates to cross the line of the Russian front on the road from Bialystok to Brest-Litovsk on August 9 at 5 p. m.

The Russian Government expressed its belief that in this way the object of the British Government aims, namely, the cessation of hostilities and the resumption of peaceful relations between Russia and Poland, will be attained in the speediest and simplest way by direct negotiations.

#### Bolshevik Communiqué

The latest Bolshevik military wireless communiqué, dated August 8, states that the Soviet troops are successfully advancing toward the River Narva and the town of Chernin has been occupied. Near Malmu railway junction, fierce enemy counter attacks have been beaten off and the Bolsheviks have reached the town of Sokoloff. In the Seidice and Lukoff directions, fighting is proceeding with alternating success. South of Brest-Litovsk several towns have been occupied.

On August 6, the Bolsheviks debouched at the River Bug. South of Vlodava to Karytniki village, the Russians advanced to the town of Vladimir Volynsk and are developing their advance south of this town.

In Tarnopol region, the Poles are being driven back to the upper reaches of the River Strypa. In the Crimian sector, fighting is proceeding in favor of the Bolsheviks along the entire front.

A Moscow wireless message issued by George Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, publishing the text of the notes exchanged between the Soviet and the British Governments, concluding with the sentence: "Negotiations with the British Government still continue, but the ultimatum of August 4 and the threatened renewal of the blockade by the British fleet are creating an unfavorable atmosphere and are an impediment to the conclusion of an agreement between the Soviet and British Governments."

#### British Labor Protest

Innumerable Labor meetings were held all over the United Kingdom on Sunday, demonstrating the attitude of the workers toward the possibility of war with Soviet Russia. Resolutions were passed which, if carried into effect, would hold up all transport, manufacture of ammunition, running of railways, building of shipping, and working of mines. Among others, at Liverpool, the transport workers called upon their national federation to take steps to prevent war with Russia. A large Labor demonstration in Newcastle was addressed by Robert Williams, who stated that Soviets would be established in England within 12 months. Railway workers showed their hostility to any war at a meeting of Labor representatives in Nottingham, and a general strike was called for in any such event. A stormy meeting was held at Glasgow, which resolved against making or transporting armaments and appealed to the Clyde workers to hold up shipping operations directed against the Bolsheviks, while, at Merthyr-Tydfil, miners at a meeting declared the attitude of coal workers as one of readiness to stop if the campaign against Russia was proceeded with.

The note concludes by stating that the British proposal, so far as it really aims at the above-mentioned object, is being fully covered by the impending Minsk conference.

#### Russia Playing for Time

Discussing the situation in authoritative quarters on Monday the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the general official opinion is that Russia is playing for time. Several times the Polish Government attempted to get in touch by wireless with the Soviet Government and their message was not accepted. It is evident that nothing short of the occupation of Warsaw will satisfy the extreme party in Moscow. Once there, with their military forces, they will either set up a Soviet Government or establish a party in sympathy with themselves in place of the present government, so that, in discussing final peace terms, they will really be coming to terms in effect with themselves. The assumption is

growing that Germany is working in collusion with Russia, both in a military and a political way.

While no definite incidents or instances have arisen which would prove this statement, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that there is a distinct impression that the two governments are acting together. It is extremely unlikely that the British Government will take any military steps whatever to prevent Russia from entering Warsaw, and now that her well meant efforts to bring about general peace in eastern Europe seem to have failed, it is not improbable that the British Government will have to climb down. The Christian Science Monitor's informant stated. The only action which is likely to be taken is the use of the formidable weapon against the Soviet Government of a blockade against Russia.

#### Polish Policy Being Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It is understood that the policy of the United States Government in regard to Poland is being formulated and will be made public soon, perhaps within 24 hours. The State Department was not ready to give details yesterday, but from the character of the negotiations under way, and the general information available, it is indicated that, if a general conference is called to consider the Polish situation and conditions developing from it, the United States will have a representative present. Failure to ratify the Peace Treaty has made it impossible for the United States to participate in such a council as a member of the League of Nations, but the attack on Poland, and the menace growing out of it, are considered results of the war in which the United States was a participant, and this war is not yet concluded.

The State Department yesterday professed to take a slightly more hopeful view of the situation at Warsaw, chiefly because Warsaw was still being defended with spirit by Polish troops, and because no great change on either side had been reported. As to the immediate prospects, however, the Secretary of State ventured no opinion.

#### Veteran's Opinion

Probably no one outside of Russia is better qualified to speak of the progress of Bolshevism than the Tschoslovaks. A veteran who served with the Tschoslovak Army in Siberia, endured the hardships of the long march through that difficult country and has many medals testifying to his valor, said yesterday: "Bolshevism cannot be stopped by the armies of Europe, or of America, because they are made up of proletarians and the sons of proletarians. That is why Poland is crumbling before the Bolsheviks. It is not right to speak of it as a Russian victory, meaning a victory by force of arms. According to credible reports there are only about 160,000 Russians in the attacking army. They could not defeat the Poles. It is the Poles who are defeating themselves. The men within the Polish Army are Bolsheviks."

"The Tschoslovaks know the Bolsheviks; that is why they are neutral at this time. Tschoslovakia has a well-trained, well-equipped army which has had to be employed to settle difficulties which have arisen in different places, but we know that it would be useless to use the army to stop the invasion of the Russian Bolsheviks if one were attempted. We do not believe it will be. Our people are not open to that kind of thought. There is very little Bolshevism and no sign of its being on the increase."

"You will remember that we were the first to fight the Bolsheviks. Our army came to know them in Siberia in 1918 before the rest of the world had any comprehension of what was in store for it. We asked the Allies for aid. They could not give it; they had their own difficulties at that time in western Europe. Since then they have tried to arrest it by force of arms—and have failed. Blacks may be used to fight the Bolsheviks, and held, although there have been some Reds even among the black troops. Japanese troops can be used because they do not understand, but the white troops of Europe fall under the insidious influence of Bolshevism wherever they are confronted with it. And look at what happened among the American troops at Archangel."

#### Means of Defense

"What, then, is to stop Bolshevism if it can't be done by armed force?" "The proof of its own failure. It has failed in Russia but the rest of the world does not realize it. It is trying to impose itself upon the proletarians who compose the armies of Europe and until they find out the falsity of it for themselves they will not fight against it. If an army could be recruited from the sons of capitalists, they might be successful, but that is not the source of the soldiery of Europe. Germany might possibly be able to stop it, but then Germany has put herself in a place where she will not be permitted to do it."

Tschoslovakia, the speaker went on to say, felt safe because her status is different from that of other countries in eastern Europe. Her people have a high regard for constitutional government. They are deeply interested in developing their national life and the resources of their country. Their dispute with Poland regarding Teschen has been officially settled and they have no quarrels with their neighbors. They are not seeking territory and nowhere are on the offensive. The people although they still endure hardships and lack of food, are not discontented and Bolshevism would find it difficult to gain a foothold among

them. The Russians know this and will not move against Tschoslovakia, they believe.

#### Crowds Leaving Warsaw

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WARSAW, Poland (Monday).—News from the front on Sunday has been less favorable, and the population has commenced to leave. All trains leaving the city are crowded; railway stations are piled high with baggage. Measures are continuing here to secure the defense of the capital, and on Saturday, for the first time, the Warsaw council of defense met. The council fully discussed the steps to be taken to defend the town and the question of food distribution, should such necessity arise.

The government continues to issue appeals to peasants, and, in a patriotic manifesto, Vincent Witos, the Prime Minister, has promised gifts of land to all soldiers who distinguish themselves at the front. All streets were crowded with people on Saturday night and almost at every corner orators are seen making appeals for volunteers and recruits. It is a common sight to see little bands of volunteers marching to headquarters in response to these appeals.

A high official, in course of a conversation, declared that the conduct of the population at Danzig in the matter of refusal to land munitions for Poland demonstrated the necessity of preserving her independence. The English note to the Soviets and the news received here that the French are concentrating large forces in Alsace have aroused new hopes, and everyone is speculating upon the possibility of great concerted allied action in support of Poland.

#### Aid for Poland Petitioned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Support of the United States Government for Poland was asked in a resolution passed by representatives of Polish fraternal organizations, banks, newspapers and business organizations at a meeting held in the Congress Hotel. A committee to be known as the "American committee for the defense of Poland" was organized with John F. Smulski as president. Through this committee it is planned to direct demonstrations in this section of the country to arouse the interest of Americans in the problems now facing Poland. Public mass meetings are to be held throughout the city next Sunday.

#### Premier's Statement Today

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

HYTHE, England (Monday).—An official communiqué, issued this afternoon, states that the conference continued this morning at 10 o'clock, until 1:45, and resumed at 3 p. m. Proceedings terminated at 4 p. m. The Allies are in complete agreement regarding the action to be taken in reference to the Polish situation, subject, however, to the approval of Parliament tomorrow in the case of Great Britain. Mr. Lloyd George tomorrow will make a detailed statement, and, pending that, no further official information will be issued to the press.

#### Passage Not Demanded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday).—It is officially stated here tonight that, contrary to the sensational reports which circulated earlier in the day, no pressure has so far been put on the German Government to agree to the transport of troops through Germany to the Russian-Polish front. Apparently an official telegram from Paris confirming the report that no such step has ever been contemplated by the allied governments has given great satisfaction here.

While all classes of the German population are united in their determination to resist any violation of German neutrality, from whatever side it might come, there is scant public sympathy for the conceptions of "neutrality," as entertained by German Communists and now being loudly voiced by their newspapers. All moderate newspapers point out that the Communist appeals to workers to rally to the active support of the Russian Bolsheviks are as much to be condemned as any effort to transport troops through Germany to the Poles assistance.

A manifesto issued today by the central committee of the workmen's factory councils, in which the workers are urged to exercise rigid control of all trains and munition factories, is condemned as constituting usurpation of the government's functions. Although the general population is calm, it is more and more manifest that the Communists are contemplating isolated coups in industrial centers. In Saxony, more particularly in Chemnitz, the police arrested today large numbers of notorious Bolsheviks, who are accused of preparing a revolution.

#### Russians to Leave Lithuania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Lithuanian representative in Washington received a cablegram from the Lithuanian Government yesterday stating that, according to an agreement reached between Russian Soviet representatives and representatives of the Lithuanian Government, the evacuation of Lithuanian territory by the Russian forces is to take place in three installments, as follows:

(1) All Lithuanian territory to the north of a line running along the Villa River from Lake Naroc to and including the city of Vilna to be evacuated by August 11; (2) territory to the south of this line as far as a line running from Lake Naroc through the towns of Cudagajo and Scholetchniki as far as the town of Poroczo, on the Grodno-Vilna railway, to be

evacuated not later than September 1, and (3) the remaining territory to be evacuated as soon as strategic necessities will permit.

#### French Silence

Papers Show Tendency to Criticize British Premier's Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday).—French circles are silent and non-committal on the Russian-Polish problem. The impression given here is that Mr. Millerand and Mr. Lloyd George had difficulty in agreeing. The French Premier's return is announced for this evening and tomorrow an important Cabinet council will be held to deliberate upon the decisions of Hythe.

A more cautious note is to be remarked in the press, though that the papers are generally in favor of extreme measures is clear enough. They are discontented with Mr. Lloyd George for allowing himself to be drawn into the path of negotiations with the Soviets, which promises to be interminable and tortuous. They exalt the skepticism of their own Premier in opposition to the optimistic efforts of the British Premier for peace. Germany undoubtedly is ready to take advantage of the situation. The note sent to the secretariat of the Peace Conference at Paris demands adjournment of the disarmament in eastern Prussia on the ground that the population is afraid of finding itself at the mercy of the Bolsheviks.

The declarations of Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Minister, to a correspondent, in favor of diplomatic relations with Russia are regarded as indicating the danger of a Russo-German alliance. There is a statement, which the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is unable officially to confirm, that steps are being taken to strengthen the forces of General Wrangel. It is in this quarter that the French believe the most efficacious help can be given. A powerful attack from this side is certainly being considered by the authorities.

Another report announces the completion of a Franco-Hungarian convention. Hungarian troops are to participate in the war. It is known that, for some time, Hungary has been concentrating her troops on the frontier. Such accounts must be taken with reserve, but the representative of The Christian Science Monitor sees them as indications of the direction taken by French thought and diplomacy.

#### RENTAL VALUE FIXED BY STATE OFFICIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—The Wisconsin rent law, which has been in operation but a few months, is to be attacked in the courts on the ground that it is unconstitutional. While the law is applicable only to Milwaukee County, many rent charges have been reduced, having been found unreasonable. The bureau which administers the law is under the authority of the Railroad Commission, which controls carriers and other public service corporations.

The test will be made in the case of Catherine Maher against Matt and Thielens, owners of an apartment building. This case was the first heard by the rent commissioner, Walter H. Bender, who handed down a decision adverse to the owners of the building. Morris Stern, counsel for the real estate men, attacked the constitutionality of the law at the hearing and stated that an adverse decision would result in the law being tested.

The rent for four apartments, one of which was occupied by Miss Maher, was raised from \$30 a month to \$50, it was testified. After a hearing and a personal investigation of the property, Mr. Bender fixed the sum of \$35 as a fair rental for each of the apartments. The owners refused to accept this.

#### COOPERATIVES OF NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Of the 67 organizations in this city known as cooperatives, 22 may be considered actual cooperative associations, according to a report made by the Consumers' League. A true cooperative includes a money contribution from each member; one vote, and no more, to each member; no higher than the legal rate of interest for invested funds; profits to be used for the social good or to be returned to members in proportion to patronage; business on a cash basis; goods sold at market prices; and a reserve maintained for emergencies and expansion. The 22 cooperatives here include six grocery stores, six butcher shops, four restaurants, two bakeries, two housing associations, one manufacturing concern, and one publishing company. Membership varies from 15 to 265, capital from \$150 to \$45,000, and amount of business from \$500 to \$6500 a month.

A manifesto issued today by the central committee of the workmen's factory councils, in which the workers are urged to exercise rigid control of all trains and munition factories, is condemned as constituting usurpation of the government's functions. Although the general population is calm, it is more and more manifest that the Communists are contemplating isolated coups in industrial centers. In Saxony, more particularly in Chemnitz, the police arrested today large numbers of notorious Bolsheviks, who are accused of preparing a revolution.

#### WATER POWER CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—An important measure passed by the Legislature in the direction of placing under state control the available water power of the island, so that its control for industrial purposes may not become a monopoly in private hands.

PATENT OFFICE APPOINTMENTS. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Robert I. Whitehead, of Virginia, was named yesterday by President Wilson to be Commissioner of Patents to succeed James P. Newton, resigned. Melvin Coulston of New York, was named as first Assistant Commissioner of Patents to succeed R. Whitehead. Both were recess appointments.

## LABOR FEDERATION COUNCIL IN SESSION

Executive Group Moves to New York for Local Problem—Committee to Be Named for Union Drive in Steel Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—That part of the Interchurch World Movement report on the steel strike which criticizes organized Labor's attitude toward and participation in the strike has been heard of with interest by officials of the American Federation of Labor, but it is still too soon, apparently, for them to have examined the report sufficiently to warrant the issuance of a statement in reply.

A meeting of the executive council was held here yesterday as a continuation of the sessions of last week at Atlantic City. Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, said that the sessions were transferred to this city to consider a local matter. Although he and other members of the council would not say what the matter was, it was apparent that it might be either the perfection of plans to merge the local unions into one central organization, or what is known as the courthouse situation, involving the refusal of the steel industry to recognize organized Labor.

The council has yet to appoint a committee to conduct its recently announced union drive within the steel industry as a whole. The council's action in resuming the union drive where it was interrupted by the strike may, it is admitted, have far-reaching effect. There is no present intention of calling another strike to enforce the demand for Labor's right to collective bargaining in this industry. But it is not denied that should any strike arise out of necessity and as a last resort, the committee soon to be named would probably have charge of it.

#### Foster Tactics

Of special interest is the fact that neither John Fitzpatrick nor William Z. Foster are to be permitted to have anything to do with this committee. The Interchurch report described in great detail and with practical approval the "boring from within" tactics pursued by Mr. Foster in an attempt to get the federation to "move." Apparently the decision of the council to renew the steel drive, with renewed vigor, is an example of the federation moving at last to action within the industry which may eventually lead to the "show down" of a strike.

It is said that there is no intention of reviving the Foster-Fitzpatrick committee which conducted the old strike, and that this committee has turned over to the federation such funds as remained after the strike was called off. This and other funds in federation possession are said to be sufficient to pay off outstanding strike bills and start the new committee with a balance.

The immediate purpose of the council is to go into the elections in those districts where the steel industry has suppressed free assembly and free speech, and to work against all candidates who do not take an outspoken stand against anti-union tactics. As aid to this campaign the council will assemble and print the state ordinances of these steel centers which are designed to curtail these rights in time of strike.

#### New Committee

The decision to support a new committee for the drive to unionize the steel industry sounds like an answer to the industry's open shop agitation. It is hoped that the argument that the federation would not use the strike weapon except as a last resort may have persuasive influence on elements within the industry, acting possibly as a lever which may make the whole lump of the industry less hard to organize. Much will probably be made that the movement is obviously inspired and supported by the Right Wing of organized Labor, with the full intention of keeping the left, represented by Foster and Fitzpatrick, out of it.

This argument, it is said, may have weighty effect in view of the supposition that there is some opinion within the industry that it is time the incessant warfare against organized Labor was stopped in the interests of general prosperity. It will be remembered that an attempt was being made to bring about an agreement with organized Labor last year in the Pittsburgh district, when the radicals under Fitzpatrick and Foster stepped in and prevented further progress. The Right Wing now claims that it was the radical tendencies of these two leaders that made further negotiations impossible, and which caused the steel corporations to begin dismissing union men at once.

Beyond the federation's steel drive, it is worth noting that the structural iron workers union is arranging to

test in the federal courts how far the steel corporation may go in restricting movements of building materials through its subsidiary and affiliated organizations and escape prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Patrick J. Morris, international president of the iron workers, is understood to be taking this matter up with lawyers in Washington now. He says that through the National Erectors Association, the steel corporation and its allied interests say who shall have structural steel.

## CANADIAN INQUIRY ON RAILWAY RATES

Demand of Railways for Substantial Raise in Rates Will Be Heard Before Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Eminent counsel representing the Canadian railway companies, on the one hand and the Board of Trade and other public bodies on the other, gathered last night at Ottawa to take part in the freight and passenger rates inquiry, which opens before the Railway Commission today and which promises to be one of the most important ever held by the Board.

The railways of Canada, "including the nationals," filed an application with the board some weeks ago, demanding an all-round increase of 30 per cent in freight rates, on the ground of increased operating costs. In the past four years, the railways have received two increases, one of 15 per cent and one of 25 per cent. In spite of these, the national railways last year had a deficit of \$47,000,000, and the balance of the Canadian Pacific railways showed signs of attrition. The application for a further increase of 30 per cent was therefore filed.

Then came the award of the United States Railway Labor Board granting a 22 per cent increase in wages, retroactive from May. It is stated that the increase will be adopted on the Canadian railways, without protest, though the retroactive feature may be opposed, and it is considered doubtful whether the Railway Board will recognize it as a factor for increased rates, even if it is granted. The wage increase, however, will involve an addition of from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 to the operating expenses of the Canadian roads and the "Canadian Nationals" are faced with a deficit of many millions if rate increases are not granted.

So, in addition to the original application for an increase of 30 per cent, a further increase of 10 per cent in freight rates, and of 20 per cent in passenger rates, is being asked for. The application will be strongly opposed by the western provincial governments, boards of trade from various parts of the Dominion, the Canadian Manufacturers Association and other public bodies. An application for an increase of 40 per cent in express rates is also pending before the board.

## CHILDREN TAUGHT VALUE OF CANNING

Boys as Well as Girls Enthusiastic Over Work at Centers Provided by Boston Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Ten canning centers, provided by the Boston school committee through its manual arts department, are now teeming with activity. Boys, girls and women, organized into their respective canning clubs, daily take their turns in the cooking room in 10 school houses. Thus is started the inculcation of the general practice of canning fruits, vegetables and other foods, which, it is felt, is bound to spread through the home life of the coming generation and undoubtedly be the most important result of this movement. The immediate economic value of canning is an advantage easily understood, especially by those now battling the high cost of living. Hundreds of families which have found it almost impossible to afford fruit and vegetables through the winter months are in this way meeting that need.

For instance, to illustrate the saving, tomatoes can be raised in home or school gardens and canned at a net cost of four cents per quart, says Dr. William Meter of the Framingham Normal School, under whom most of the instructors at the Boston canning centers obtained their training in practical arts. The boys and girls, with a justifiable pride, are canning products they raised and with the process are almost certain to acquire an abiding enthusiasm for such doings. In fact, the whole process of production and preparation is made so enjoyable and attractive by those in charge as to actually cause a premium to be placed upon the privilege of harvesting and canning—in the eyes of the boys and girls alike.

Fruit and vegetables and other ma-

terials which have to be purchased outright for canning at the centers are obtained at wholesale prices by Dr. W. O'Brien, director of both the school gardens and the canning centers in this city, and in this way the members of the clubs learn the value of buying on a cooperative basis.

These canning club canners are also learning that there is scarcely a food product that cannot be profitably canned. To show the interest taken by the children, the story of a boy at one of the centers is told. He insists on canning with the girls' club and then with the women's club, as well as with his own boys' club.

Another place of canning economy in this. When baking beans or boiling a chowder, in fact in preparing many foods for immediate table consumption, considerable kitchen economy can be realized in the way of fuel and work, say the instructors, if extra amounts are prepared and canned.

"Boys as well as the girls are looking upon canning as an unusually attractive occupation," says Miss Mary A. Leary, supervisor of canning. "One boy says: 'My father was cook in the army during the war and the men all thought he was great.' Another boy says: 'My brother works in a big canning factory where they employ only men, and they turn it out by the carload.' And a third boy reports: 'I was reading the paper about a man who began canning in a little shack, and now he owns big factories and is a millionaire.'"

Not only is the State cooperating in the promotion of canning centers by paying half the expenses, but the Boston Chamber of Commerce is providing lantern slides for the distribution of information regarding the work, and in addition is going to offer prizes for the fair to be held in Horticultural Hall in September. This year Boston is to send a team of canners chosen from these clubs to the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Massachusetts, in September.

## ACTION TO RESTRAIN GROWING OF WEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—A homely case of unique character that is interesting legal circles is involved in an action brought against Samuel Brosius of Londongrove Township to compel him to stop the growth of weeds on his large estate before they mature and spread their seeds on other properties.

Action in the case was taken by the Chester County Farm Bureau after complaints had been made by owners of adjoining farms that Mr. Brosius was permitting the distribution of seeds of the Canadian thistle, the wild carrot and other noxious weeds. The charge was that he has failed to clear his ground, which has been planted in corn and wheat, of the weeds, and then he would not allow a neighbor who offered to do the work in order that his own property might not develop the seed, to cut them down. The farm bureau took direct action in the matter by cutting down large quantities of them, but it was testified at the hearing that they had already developed seed. On his own behalf, Mr. Brosius testified that he had intended to remove them, but that the work of harvesting had delayed him.

HUNGARY'S BOYCOTT ENDED. BUDAPEST, Hungary (Monday).—The boycott instituted against Hungarian several weeks ago by transport workers of the surrounding countries ended yesterday at midnight. Communications with all countries have been resumed. The boycott was inaugurated as a protest against the alleged persecution of Hungarian workers by their government.



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## MR. ROOSEVELT FOR A LASTING PEACE

National Needs Stated by Democratic Vice-Presidential Candidate — A Greater America Declared to Be the Objective

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HYDE PARK, New York—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, accepted the Democratic nomination for vice-president of the United States at his country home here yesterday. Mr. Roosevelt pledged allegiance to the Democratic national platform and the stand of the presidential candidate, Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, regarding the League of Nations. He also advocated the reorganization of the government administration along modern business lines, the strengthening of the immigration laws, improvement of working conditions, extension of teaching to reduce illiteracy, and the redemption of America's word to the world.

Homer S. Cummings, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, accompanied by 53 representatives of the United States, its territories and dependencies, bore the formal notification to Mr. Roosevelt.

Notification by Homer S. Cummings. The American people have paid a "staggering penalty" for the Republican victory at the polls in 1918, said Mr. Cummings.

Undisputed in the "material and moral leadership of the world" when the armistice was signed, he said, "who will deny that our title to that leadership has been grievously impaired if not completely lost?"

"What has happened to account for this lowering of morale and the forfeiture of the place of honor which had been won by American arms and American statesmanship?" Mr. Cummings asked. "The answer is not far to seek. Practically coincident with the publication of the armistice came the news that the Republican party had been successful in the Congressional elections of 1918. From that moment American progress stopped, partisanship took possession of public affairs and Republican leadership became more interested in political success than in national honor. The results were immediate and disastrous.

"Every enemy of society, of peace or of civilization took quick advantage of the fatal period of hesitancy. American commerce, which ought to have been seeking every port in the world, was unable to develop adequate trade channels or find settled basis for development. All the processes of national life were impaired and there was a gradual accumulation of domestic problems which have not been adjusted and which cannot be satisfactory dealt with until our relationship to the rest of the world has been determined.

"There has not been an hour since the November elections of 1918 during which the American people have not paid a staggering penalty for the Republican triumph of that year. There is but one way out. There is but one clear path of duty. It is to redeem America's word to the world and to assume without hesitation our share of the task of rehabilitating the broken structure of civilization.

"The Democratic Party is unconquerable in its hold upon the truth that America belongs to the world and cannot serve herself while breaking faith with others. Such is our cause and such our purpose. That you will hold high the standard we place in your hands we do not for one moment doubt. We pledge you the wholehearted support of the united democracy of the nation in this great undertaking to the leadership of which you and our distinguished candidate for the Presidency have been dedicated."

### Mr. Roosevelt's Acceptance

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

"Two great problems will confront the next administration—our relations with the world and the pressing need of organized progress at home. The latter includes a systematized and intensified development of our resources and a progressive betterment of our citizenship. These matters will require the guiding hand of a President who can see his country above his party, and who, having a clear vision of things as they are, has also the independence, courage and skill to guide us along the road to things as they should be without swerving one footstep at the dictation of narrow partisans who whisper 'party' or of selfish interests that murmur 'profits.'

"Even as the nation entered the war for an ideal, so it has emerged from the war with the determination that the ideal shall not die. It is idle to pretend that the war declaration of April 6, 1917, was a mere act of self-defense, or that the object of our participation was solely to defeat the military power of the central nations of Europe. We knew then as a nation, even as we know today, that success on land and sea could be but half a victory. The other half is not won yet. To the cry of the French at Verdun: 'They shall not pass'; the cheer of our own men in the Argonne: 'We shall go through.' We must add this: 'It shall not occur again.'

### Treaty Must Include League

"To this end the Democratic Party offers a Treaty of Peace, which, to make it a real treaty for a real peace, must include a League of Nations; because this Peace Treaty, if our best and bravest are not to have died in vain, must be no thinly disguised armistice devised by cynical statesmen to mask their preparations for a renewal of greed-inspired conquests later.

on. 'Peace' must mean peace that will last. A practical, workable, permanent, enforceable kind of a peace that will hold as tightly as the business contracts of the individual. The League of Nations is a practical solution of a practical situation. It is no more perfect than our original Constitution, which has been amended 18 times and will soon, we hope, be amended the nineteenth, it is perfect. It is not anti-national, it is anti-war. No super-nation, binding us to the decisions of its tribunals, is suggested, but the method and machinery by which the opinion of civilization may become effective against those who seek war is at least within the reach of humanity. Through it we may with nearly every other duly constituted government in the whole world throw our moral force and our potential power into the scale of peace. That such an object should be contrary to American policy is unthinkable; but if there be any citizen who has honest fears that it may be perverted from its plain intent so as to conflict with our established form of government, it will be simple to declare to him and to the other nations that the Constitution of the United States is in every way supreme. There must be no equivocation, no vagueness, no doubt dealing with the people on this issue. The League will not die.

### Peace by Resolution Unworkable

"So, too, with peace. War may be declared, peace cannot. It must be established by mutual consent, by a meeting of the minds of the parties in interest. From the practical point of view alone, a peace by resolution of Congress is unworkable. From the point of view of the millions of splendid Americans who served in that whirlwind of war, and of those other millions at home who saw, in our part of the conflict, the splendid hope of days of peace for future generations, a peace by resolution of Congress is an insult and a denial of our national purpose.

"Today we are offered a seat at the table of the family of nations to the end that smaller peoples may be truly safe to work out their own destiny, to the end that the sword shall not follow on the heels of the merchant, to the end that the burden of increasing armies and navies shall be lifted from the shoulders of a world already staggering under the weight of taxation. We shall take that place. I say so because I have faith—faith that this nation has no selfish destiny, faith that our people are looking into the years beyond for better things, and that they are not afraid to do their part.

### Pressing National Needs

"Among the most pressing of our national needs I place the bettering of our citizenship, the extension of teaching to over 5,000,000 of our population above the age of 10 who are illiterate, the strengthening of our immigration laws to exclude the physically and morally unfit, the improvement of working conditions, especially in the congested centers, the extension of communications to make rural life more attractive, the further protection of child life and of women in industry.

"There is no reason why the effectiveness of the national government should not at least approximate that of well conducted private business. It is a particular pleasure to know that if we are sustained by the people in the election, the country will have as its Chief Executive a man who has already amply established his reputation as a successful administrator by the reorganization of the business methods of a great state. He is an engineer-statesman. The task before the national government can also be assisted by a sympathetic cooperation between the executive and the legislative branches, and in this work partisanship must not enter.

### Objective a Greater America

"Our eyes are trained ahead—forward to better new days. In this faith I am strengthened by the firm belief that the women of this nation, now about to receive the national franchise, will throw their weight into the scale of progress and will be unbound by partisan prejudices and a too narrow outlook on national problems.

"Let it be our aim to build up, not to tear down. Our opposition is to the things which once existed, in order that they may never return. We oppose money in politics, we oppose the private control of national finances, we oppose the treating of human beings as commodities, we oppose the saloon-boozed city, we oppose starvation wages, we oppose rule by groups or cliques. In the same way we oppose a mere period of coma in our national life.

"A greater America is our objective. Definite and continuing study shall be made of our industrial, fiscal, and social problems. Definite and continuing action shall result therefrom, and neither the study nor the action shall be left to emotional caprice or the opportunity of any groups of men. We need a cooperation of the ablest and the wisest heads in the land, irrespective of their politics. So we shall grow—sane, humanly, honorably, happily—conscious at the end that we handed on to those that follow us the knowledge that we have not allowed to grow dim the light of the American spirit brought hither 300 years ago by the Pilgrim Fathers."

### DEPORTEES SERVING SOVIET

NEW YORK, New York—Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, deported from the United States as undesirable, now are serving the Russian Soviet Government in official capacities, according to a letter from Miss Goldman, sent to friends in New York from Petrograd. The couple are touring Russia as members of a commission appointed by the Soviet Government to gather material for a museum of the revolution, which will contain data bearing on the last 100 years of Russian history.

## COAL MOVEMENT BEING RESTORED

Cooperation by Railroads and Operators Reported as Practically Assuring Fuel Supply to New England and Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following a 10-day trip through the coal fields of the east, in course of which he surveyed the situation existing in the mines and on the railroads, J. D. A. Morrow, vice-president of the National Coal Association, yesterday issued a statement declaring that there is now reason for optimism that the threatened coal shortage may be overcome. Mr. Morrow hopes that maximum effort at the mines, with the cooperation of the operators and the railroads in carrying out the car distribution orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will bring the weekly output up to 12,000,000 tons.

The output for this week is estimated at about 11,000,000 tons, which is 1,000,000 short of the output that it will be necessary to maintain up to December 31 if the existing shortage is to be overcome. As a result of the increased car supply made possible by the efforts of the Interstate Commerce Commission, operators of mines supplying the northwest and New England were able last week to ship a much greater tonnage of coal to those points.

### Speculation Condemned

Mr. Morrow alluded to the efforts of the National Coal Association to drive out speculators in coal who, along with speculative investors in small "wagon" mines, have been exacting excessive prices for coal in the open market. In his survey of the situation Mr. Morrow said:

"The coal situation is getting better. Official Washington has been kept advised day by day of what is being done by the national coal association's committees, the railway executives, and others at work on the existing problems. It is becoming evident that the efforts of the various agencies interested already are bearing fruit.

"Reports here are that production is rapidly approaching normal output in Illinois and Indiana. In the eastern districts, splendid results are being accomplished by the operators and the railroads in the effort to obtain increased shipments from the mines. It is estimated that production for this week will approach 11,000,000 tons.

### Railroads Cooperating

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, the Virginian, and other large coal-loading roads, are performing creditably. The Pennsylvania Railroad is still a little disappointing. Col. D. B. Wents, of the National Coal Association, has had this up with General Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania lines. We are satisfied that the executives of the Pennsylvania Railroad are making vigorous efforts to improve the loading and shipment of coal on their lines.

"Movement to the lakes is not yet up to schedule. From the inception of the lake order on July 26 up to August 7, the total shipments were 10,745 cars behind the scheduled 4000 cars to be dumped at Lake Erie ports daily. Practically all of that shortage is due to the insufficient car supply on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Shipments over that road to the lake ports for the week ending July 31 were 4660 cars below scheduled requirements. The Wheeling & Lake Erie was also about 1000 cars behind. This deficiency, however, was due not so much to lack of cars as to congestion on the road. This is now being rapidly remedied, and regular shipments up to requirements may be expected.

### New England Problem Solved

"The situation as to New England is distinctly encouraging. The New England wholesale coal men have organized a committee to work in conjunction with the operators and the railroad executives. As an outcome of their efforts, coal is moving to tide-water ports fully up to the 1,250,000 tons called for under the New England priority schedule.

"One of the chief sources of concern was the supply of coal for the New England railways. Due to the fact that these railways were endeavoring to move their fuel supply all-rail, they were making it difficult for other New England consumers to obtain their tonnage through the New England gateways. The New England railroads now have arranged for the movement of 382,000 tons of locomotive fuel by water. This one fact alone assures the success of the New England program.

"The sore spot remaining in the soft coal situation is the speculation in coal. This problem is being attacked through a special committee which has developed a preliminary plan (involving curtailment of the reconsigned rail privilege) to deal with the speculative misuse of transportation facilities in the tidewater movement. The movement is tackling the problem in a practical manner. Without question the speculative situation can be met if the railways will join in making effective the committee's plan when it is worked out."

### Coal Production Gaining

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A bright picture of the national coal situation is painted by the Geological Survey, in figures covering coal production and transportation for the week of July 31.

Despite a decrease in production of 1,523,000 tons as compared with the previous week, due to the strikes of mine laborers in Illinois and Indiana, the end of July found bituminous pro-

duction since the beginning of the year to have reached 302,727,000 tons, an increase of 44,500,000 tons over the amount mined up to July 31 last year. Anthracite production also compares favorably with 1919, having reached 50,575,000 tons on July 31 as compared with 47,307,000 tons at the end of July of 1919.

Cleveland Center of Coal Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The most gigantic movement of coal ever attempted in the world is centered in Cleveland. From the office of Lake coal pool here orders go out under which 22 railroads in six states are expected to deliver 4000 cars of coal daily to Lake Erie ports to provide the northwest states with 20,000,000 tons of coal before cold weather sets in.

The order under which this movement is being carried on is the Interstate Commerce Commission's order which went into effect July 26, giving priority to Lake shipments. The amount of coal required to move each month is just three times the quantity the Germans in the recent conference of allied premiers at Spa agreed to deliver monthly by way of reparation and indemnity.

The railroads bring the coal to Lake Erie ports and the great ore steamers meet it there, unload the iron they have brought down and take the coal up. The fleet with coal up and ore down carries the greatest tonnage over all-water routes in the world.

## KANSAS INDUSTRIAL COURT VINDICATED

Governor and Supporters of Law Swept Primaries in Which the Court Was the Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Gov. Henry Allen and the Kansas Industrial Court law received complete vindication at the hands of the voters in the primaries. Every member of the Legislature who supported the bill in the special session, and who sought renomination upon this platform, was nominated by the Republicans of his home district, except one. Every candidate who openly opposed the industrial court was defeated, except one, this a woman and the wife of a railroad man.

Governor Allen carried every county except Crawford County, which contains the big coal mining district and the largest labor element which can be controlled in its vote in the State. Every other industrial center supported the Governor. He had a larger majority than two years ago. Many precincts known to have large labor populations gave the Governor a majority. He lost, of course, most of these precincts, but the fact that he carried some and that the vote was exceptionally close in many others, indicated that organized labor was not a unit in its opposition to the industrial court, as the radical labor leaders had asserted. The fact that only one known opponent to the industrial court law was nominated for the Legislature wherever there was a contest indicates that there will be no attempt to repeal the law at the next session of the Legislature.

Only one member of the Legislature who enacted the bill was defeated for renomination. This also was in Crawford County, a county nominated a state senator who openly supported the law over the senator who voted against it last winter and was up for renomination.

## PROFITS ON POSTAL ORDERS IS DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Erroneous statements regarding the opportunities for immense profits on postal orders purchased in Europe and paid in the United States have appeared in certain newspapers. It was said yesterday by W. J. Barrows, Acting Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who explained that money orders are paid in the United States only in the amounts in dollars certified by the foreign money order exchange offices.

Each European government with which the United States interchanges postal money orders is permitted to fix the rate at which the money of the foreign country is converted into that of the United States. Under this provision the foreign postal administrations are always careful to fix the rate at least as high as the market rate to protect their own revenues from loss. While on the other hand so long as orders issued in the United States were converted at the old par or mint value there was no possibility of loss to the Post Office Department of this country.

The Postmaster-General's order effective August 15, which changes the rate of conversion for money orders issued in the United States and payable in certain countries, had, therefore, no bearing whatever on recent speculations, and was issued simply because of the decided and long-continued depreciation of the currency of certain European countries as compared with United States dollars.

### LOWER ICE PRICES FORCED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The state commission on the necessities of life, which has summoned two Brockton ice dealers to explain why they are selling ice at one cent a pound, has already brought about a reduction in the price of that commodity in more than a dozen communities, including Fall River, Lawrence, Lynn, Peabody, Gloucester, East Bridgewater, Gardner, Andover and Beverly. A reduction of from 10 to 30 cents per 100 pounds has been effected.

## FIGHT ON LIQUOR COMING IN ILLINOIS

Enemies of Prohibition Marshal Forces to Attempt Capture of Legislature — Anti-Saloon League Plans Strong Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Liquor forces in Chicago and throughout the State are marshaling their resources for an attempt to capture the next session of the Illinois Legislature, according to F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, which organization is preparing a campaign to defend prohibition in this State.

"Led by the United Societies, an organization of brewers, people of German extraction, and societies of other foreign elements who wish to preserve old-country liquor customs in the United States, the liquor forces have placed candidates in the field for nomination in every legislative district in Illinois. The test will come at the primaries on September 18. Candidates have also been put in the field in all congressional districts where elections are to be held.

"The liquor men, if they are successful at the primaries," said Mr. McBride to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, "hope to do three things. First, to secure the repeal of the Illinois Enforcement Law, which the wets call the 'search and seizure act' but which we call the 'blind tiger act,' as it is simply designed to prevent the illegal sale of liquor.

### Hamper Enforcement

"Second, they hope to withhold the appropriations, such as were made at the last session of the Legislature, which enables enforcement officers to carry out their activities.

"Third, they want to pass legislation similar to that passed in New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Massachusetts and several other states, authorizing the sale of 2.75 per cent beer and light wines.

"In the congressional fight they are trying to help elect a majority of representatives and senators in Congress who will be in favor of the light wine and beer program, in order that they may get forces enough in Congress to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment by permitting the sale of liquor with larger alcoholic content, under the claim that it is not intoxicating.

"The Anti-Saloon League is awake to the situation, and we are prepared to fight them in every district. We are going to keep clear of partisanship and factions, and fight independently, as we have in the past."

### Negro Question

"Danger of racial clashes in the 'Black Belt' of Chicago have been very much accentuated of late," said E. J. Davis, Chicago district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, "by the wide open sale of whiskey and other intoxicants in the 'black and tan' resorts which the police are permitting to run without interference."

"The Anti-Saloon League is carrying on a campaign to aid the more strict enforcement of prohibition throughout Chicago, but we are not yet prepared for publicity as to what we are doing."

In an open letter, Mr. Davis recently challenged the statement credited to J. J. Garrity, chief of the Chicago police, that the city police were not pushing prohibition enforcement because juries will not convict. Mr. Davis declared that liquor violators were subject to abatement proceedings as nuisances, and that injunctions providing punishments might be had in any court of equity. An answer has been received from Chief Garrity. Mr. Davis said, but he was not ready to make it public. He declared that no improvement in the situation, which, he said, is very bad, has been noted since his letter to the Chief of Police.

## AWARD TO EXPRESS EMPLOYEES AWAITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Announcement of the decision of the United States Railway Labor Board in the matter of the wage claims made by the employees of the American Railway Express is to be made this morning. The claims were made by representatives of four unions with which nearly all of the employees are connected. Heads of the unions will hold conferences after the announcement is made to the decide whether or not they will accept the award.

The Postmaster-General's order effective August 15, which changes the rate of conversion for money orders issued in the United States and payable in certain countries, had, therefore, no bearing whatever on recent speculations, and was issued simply because of the decided and long-continued depreciation of the currency of certain European countries as compared with United States dollars.

the award made by the board. The Brotherhood of Railroad Expressmen asked for an increase of 25 cents an hour, as did the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The international brotherhood of teamsters, chauffeurs, stable men and helpers and the railway express drivers, chauffeurs and conductors have both asked for a flat increase of 35 per month.

More than 2500 employees of the express company engaged in shop crafts shared in the 13-cent wage award granted by the board on July 20 to the railway employees.

## GOVERNOR STANDS FOR PUBLIC RIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GALVESTON, Texas—The public rights during industrial disputes should supersede those of any class or faction, Gov. William P. Hobby of Texas declared in an address in Galveston, in explaining why he had ordered Texas national guard troops to Galveston and had removed the civil authorities and placed the city under military rule.

The Governor's action was taken when the strike of longshoremen at this port had reached such proportions that the entire State was suffering through inability to get freight moved, and there seemed no possibility of settlement between the striking longshoremen and the steamship companies. "It is vital to the commerce of the whole State," Governor Hobby said, "that the port of Galveston should be kept open to free and uninterrupted movement of commerce. It is more important to the State at large than to Galveston itself, for in a sense this city might be called a public utility. And as long as I am Governor of Texas it is going to be possible for any man who wants to work in Galveston to do so without molestation or intimidation, either at his work or elsewhere in the city."

## MILITARY GROUPS EXPLOITING CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A special cable from Tokyo, quoting Dr. Sun Yat Sen, in which he charges that Japan controls China through the Chinese military groups, was of especial interest to delegates of the Kuo Min Tang, who have been holding a convention in this city, as charges of a similar nature were made by delegates who are familiar with the situation.

Mr. Ma Soo, special representative of the People's Party of China in this country, who will return to his own country at the end of this month after being given the substance of the dispatch, said it goes to confirm what the leaders in this country have been trying to drive into the heads of their own people and the world at large. "China at present is undoubtedly being exploited by its military groups for Japan's gain," he said.

The last day of the convention was given over to a discussion of the League of Nations in its particular bearing on China, and an appeal was made to America to help recover Shantung through the League. This appeal was sent to the State Department at Washington.

A platform urging fair play for China through the League, to prevent it from becoming "The Balkan of the East," was also adopted.

## DANGER TO WINTER FOOD SUPPLY SEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Owing to a lack of transportation facilities, the outlook for the winter's food supply is anything but encouraging, according to J. B. Haines, a prominent member of the Grange and active business man. This vicinity, he claims, is eating its next winter's food supply while hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of perishable produce rots on nearby farms because of lack of cars to bring it to storage centers.

"The city man does not understand the situation," said Mr. Haines, "and he won't realize it until prices again go to record heights. The farmers worked hard to raise this produce, and in many instances were assisted only by women and children because of the scarcity of labor. Under normal conditions the perishable foods shipped to the city during the summer form a supply which helps to conserve the produce that can be stored away or canned for winter use. If this supply is for any reason cut off, the winter's quota is necessarily reduced."

## INTERVENTION IN ARMENIA ASKED

Mass Meetings Adopt and Send Resolutions to President Wilson Requesting Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Resolutions requesting President Wilson to demand of the Allies that they supply Armenia with the necessary military assistance, and help restore order in Cilicia, also recognizing the rights to self-determination of the Armenians in Cilicia, have been adopted in mass meetings held by the Armenian National Democratic and the Armenian Reformed Henchakist parties in the principal cities of the United States and were telegraphed to President Wilson yesterday.

"These resolutions and subjoined preambles read:

"Whereas, Urgent appeals from Cilicia, Armenia Minor, beg for immediate help and assistance to save the besieged Christian population from utter destruction at the hands of the Turks, and

"Whereas, The majority of the population of Cilicia are Armenians, who have unalterably decided rather to die than submit to Turkish rule, and

"Whereas, They have declared their independence and are defending it against overwhelming Turkish forces, be it therefore,

"Resolved, That we request President Wilson, as the acknowledged champion of the rights of small nationalities, to demand that the allied powers supply the Armenians with the necessary military assistance and help them to restore law and order in Cilicia, and further

"Resolved, That we demand in the name of the heroic Armenian people fighting for their existence, international armed intervention, and the recognition of the rights of the Armenians in Cilicia to self-determination, and further

"Resolved, That we express our deep appreciation and gratitude to President Wilson for his most valuable interest shown for the independence and the future welfare of the Armenian nation."

## NEW YORK SALARY RAISE ORDERED

NEW YORK, New York—Salary increases affecting virtually all classes of city employees were authorized yesterday by the Board of Estimate. The new plan provides that employees receiving \$1500 or less annually will receive a 22 per cent increase; those receiving between \$1500 and \$2500 will be increased 20 per cent; and those getting between \$2500 and \$7500 will receive a flat increase of \$500. Officials whose salaries exceeded \$7500 received no raise. Employees who are maintained by the city were given a 10 per cent increase or a minimum of \$100.



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## ALONG CAPE COD HIGHWAYS

Over a sloping sandy road, past coast guard houses, a stable and lifeboat house down between tremendous sand hills, we came to their opening. Itself, though it was low between the crests of the hills on either hand, it was high above the beaches that spread north and south in a splendid sweep of sunlit flowing sand. From where the road opened upon the beach, there lifted on either side of the road a tremendous slope of sand, neighbored on each hand in retiring succession by even more tremendous mountains of sand, crested with the beach grass. We descended the slopes to the beach, with our eyes fastened on the purple immensity of the horizon, and joying in the running splendor of dull emerald green, deep green and cobalt blue lit with curling white of the near-hand surf.

On the beach itself, though approaching down the slopes it looked one, we found it in two levels—an abrupt vertical steppe of some feet height paralleled in irregular curvature and long-curved straight the base of the towering sandhills above—their cast shadows on the beaches already growing violet with the heel of the afternoon. From here the easy slope to the edge of the advancing tide was broken only by the two or three wide-spaced windrows of weed and drift marking past tide levels. Amid a thin swathe of bladderwrack ambrosiously bright, there lay the symmetrically tapering length of a giant kelp stem, and from among the dark greenish amber tone of it there flashed as one passed, scraps of brilliant

the morning which has hitherto characterized their attitude toward the petroleum industry and its problems at home and abroad," said Thomas A. O'Donnell, president of the American Petroleum Institute, previous to sailing recently with several other prominent oil men for Europe, to attend the International Trade Conference.

"Cooperative and constructive action between the government and the industry will satisfactorily solve the problem, and in doing this we shall put ourselves upon an equity with British oil companies in their relation to their government," he said.

"Very recently certain apprehension had been aroused in America, and no doubt elsewhere, because of representation of the American Petroleum Institute, rationing of gasoline east of the Rocky Mountains will not be necessary. Government figures, he points out, show that in June petroleum production exceeded consumption, which had not happened since August 1, 1919. He believes that advancing market prices have stimulated production and that local shortages will not continue long. But he says fundamentals of the situation have not changed and show no signs of changing. He cites figures to show a production of about 80,000,000 barrels of petroleum more than last year; and in May, he says, consumption was exceeding production at the rate of 34,000,000 barrels a year.

At the village dry-goods store a tall man with the weather-wise eyes that seemed to be typical of even the youths was sweeping the floor with a leisurely conscientiousness, while his assistant, a young woman, was sorting stock. After a short good-tempered conflict between them he conclusively took to himself the appointment of waiting on new customers from whom, it appeared, news not already in circulation among the village gossips might be gleaned.

Passing from town, one noted a lessening succession of white houses with green shutters, often with finely designed fan and side lights to a front door. Often there were a couple of whitewashed boulders either side the doorstep, or a row of them in brilliant and white rotundity edging the grass-plot. Shell was everywhere, on the roads, sidewalks and garden walks. One saw that the clam and oyster had for some uncounted time been a staple food in this community.

One gained a general impression of white houses with green shutters on green turf with their front doors closed and front windows shuttered, over them an aspect of entire and recent desertion.

"There are the houses, but where are the people?" remarked and questioned a visitor from New York. "You'd affirm that no one at all lived in the town, but that they paid for their being kept up by parties unseen who apparently cut the grass, tend the door yards and trim the lilac bushes at night. I'm sure those front doors are never opened, nor the parlor shutters."

### Pine Needles and Sand

As we progressed apple trees and lilacs gave place to scrub oak and pine, shell and macadam gave place to sand, and we came through pine woods in whose tops crows called, and where the road, sandier than ever, was slippery with needles. From a weather beaten farm house, at the unusual sound of passing travel, a woman came forth with a dishcloth in her hand and exchanged a greeting as we passed into the pine woods again. Again the woods opened on a little lake held within encircling hills.

Where the road was clear of the woods it was bordered with thick-piled heather and stone crop, straggling in clumps into the center of the seldom-traveled way. Where it went through brush or under oak saplings, the brilliant waxy scarlet of the wintergreen berries amid their glossy green leaves was a continual illumination of the way, varied by bayberries. The whitely exquisite asteroids of the Star of Bethlehem sprinkled the wayside greenery.

Presently the timber stopped, save for an occasional sapling of pine or oak, wind-dwarfed and twisted. Rolling, heather-covered downs, broken with the gold of the stone-crops and saxifrage like a burst of sun upon a dark earth, bright, brilliant and golden, took its place. . . . downs that rolled away to a whisper of cool green beach grass crowning unseen sand hills, whose sunny paleness in splash and smear and scattered powdering amid clump and blade broke up the grass. Then, beyond the sweep and roll of heather in front, between the approaching slopes of opposed sand hills, crowned on their heads and sprinkled down their slopes with the beach grass, there opened suddenly the purple horizons of the open sea.

## ATTENTION TO OIL INDUSTRY URGED

Petroleum Institute President Declares Government Must Aid Interests to Achieve Equity With British Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—The trend of international events renders it imperative that the government and the people of the United States grasp the existing oil situation and act resolutely, abandoning that indifference to

diplomatic channels, but by financial backing.  
"Equal opportunities for the nationals of all countries characterized and assisted the development of our own petroleum deposits when they were practically the sole dependence of the world; this country proceeded on the theory that the best interests of all would be served by the freest exploitation of our national resources. The American petroleum industry, has, therefore, the right to expect that similar freedom of action be extended to it by other countries possessing prospective petroleum areas."

Petroleum Production High  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—According to R. L. Welch, secretary and general

## COURT OF CIVIL SERVICE DEMANDED

Chicago Post Office Employees, in Protesting Alleged Unfair Treatment of Some of Their Numbers, Appeal to President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Protesting against "gag rule" in the United States Post Office Department, and specifically against the charges filed in the case of the 11 officials of the Chicago Post Office Clerks Union, nearly

the charges made against them as simply childish revenge.

A letter from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to President Wilson in behalf of the 11 men, was read by Mr. Hyatt. "To deny these men an appeal of their case," said Mr. Gompers, "is to deny them free speech. The discharge of these men will be not only an injustice to them, but an injury to the morale of the Post Office Department."

Luther G. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, declared that the conditions of "gag rule" existed through all departments of federal service. "It isn't Burleson alone," he said; "it's a long-acquired habit of thought. The whole federal structure is based on the mechanical, and

## FRANCE WILL PAY, MINISTER ASSERTS

Maurice Casenave Issues Report Explaining French Plans for Financing Debt and Showing Present General Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—France is prepared to meet her full share of the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan due the United States in October, according to Maurice Casenave, minister plenipotentiary and director-general of the French service in the United States. While she intends to obtain full payment of the indemnity due her from Germany, he says, she is now acting as though such payments would not be made. Her 1920 budget not only makes provisions for balancing her ordinary expenditures out of taxation, or ordinary receipts, but votes also out of ordinary receipts, 9,400,000,000 francs for the purpose of interest on and amortization of the national debt. The actual returns from indirect taxation during June, 1920, exceeded budget estimates by 27,594,300 francs, or 44 per cent. And returns from indirect taxation during the first six months of this year were 180 per cent in excess of the returns for the same period in 1914.

Mr. Casenave has issued a statement giving these figures, and saying in part: "Up to the present time, on account of economic and political obstacles to the enforcement of the Treaty of Versailles, France has not received any cash payment by way of indemnity from Germany. Certain deliveries of coal were made last year, but these did not approach the quantity stipulated by treaty."

"So far this year, Germany has been prevented by difficulties in the Ruhr region from meeting her obligations to France in respect to coal deliveries, but the French Government, realizing that coal must be procured at all costs to increase the output from the reviving industries of the devastated regions, has gone so far as to authorize loans to the German Government at the rate of 200,000,000 francs a month for six months, so as to assure delivery of necessary fuel from the Ruhr district."

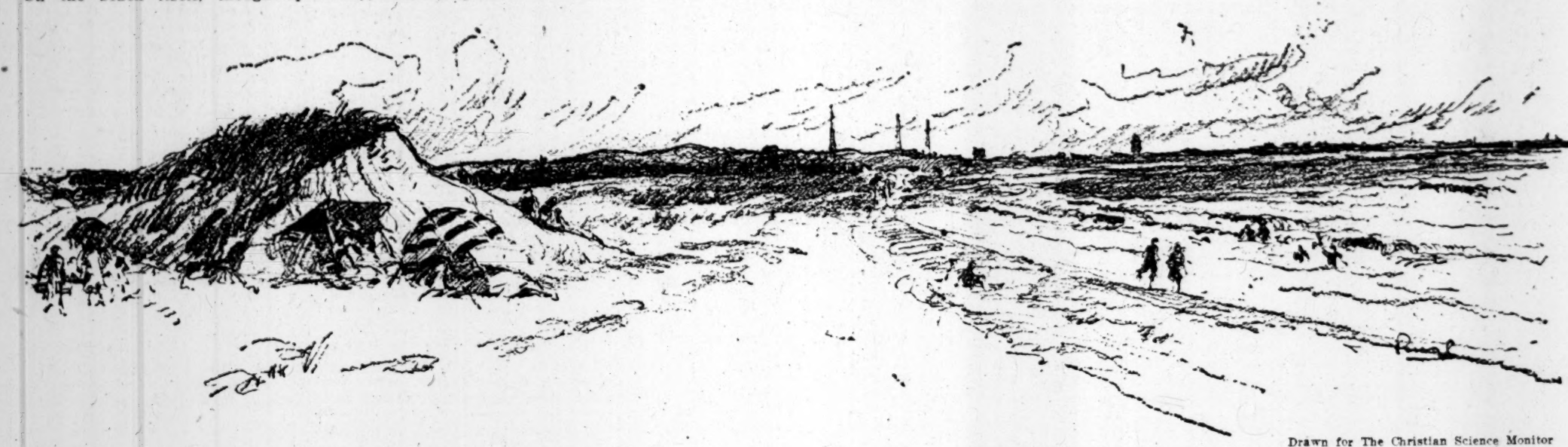
"In the first five months of 1920, France improved her trade balance by nearly 2,000,000 francs, increasing her exports during the period by 5,854,466,000 francs, or 182.1 per cent, as compared with the figure for the corresponding period of 1919."

"New figures for exports and imports, covering the month of June, have just been received. These show that during the first six months of 1920, France has improved her trade balance to the extent of 3,188,068,000 francs, which reduces the difference between her imports and exports by 28.97 per cent. If this improvement is maintained at the same rate the exports and imports of France will balance before the end of 1920."

## MANY APPLICANTS BUT PLACES FEWER

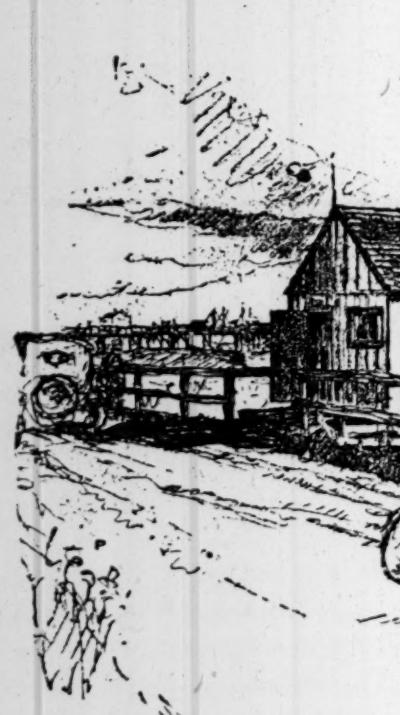
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Demand for help declined 25 per cent in July of this year as compared with June, and 7 per cent as compared with July of last year, according to the record of the public employment office, conducted by the State. There was a loss of 34 per cent in the number of positions filled in July as compared with both the other months.

The closing of the textile and boot and shoe industries has had the effect of adding to the number of applicants for jobs, and most of these workers are unable to fill such places as are open, mainly in shipyards, because the work there is of such a strenuous character. The chief call for skilled men has been for mechanics of all kinds in the shipyards. These places are being filled gradually but there is still need of certain classes of help.



Along a Cape Cod beach, where the surf pounds on the white sand

proaching down the slopes it looked one, we found it in two levels—an abrupt vertical steppe of some feet height paralleled in irregular curvature and long-curved straight the base of the towering sandhills above—their cast shadows on the beaches already growing violet with the heel of the afternoon. From here the easy slope to the edge of the advancing tide was broken only by the two or three wide-spaced windrows of weed and drift marking past tide levels. Amid a thin swathe of bladderwrack ambrosiously bright, there lay the symmetrically tapering length of a giant kelp stem, and from among the dark greenish amber tone of it there flashed as one passed, scraps of brilliant



An old boathouse on a tidal river winding across a Cape Cod marsh

the morning which has hitherto characterized their attitude toward the petroleum industry and its problems at home and abroad," said Thomas A. O'Donnell, president of the American Petroleum Institute, previous to sailing recently with several other prominent oil men for Europe, to attend the International Trade Conference.

"Cooperative and constructive action between the government and the industry will satisfactorily solve the problem, and in doing this we shall put ourselves upon an equity with British oil companies in their relation to their government," he said.

"Very recently certain apprehension had been aroused in America, and no doubt elsewhere, because of representation of the American Petroleum Institute, rationing of gasoline east of the Rocky Mountains will not be necessary. Government figures, he points out, show that in June petroleum production exceeded consumption, which had not happened since August 1, 1919. He believes that advancing market prices have stimulated production and that local shortages will not continue long. But he says fundamentals of the situation have not changed and show no signs of changing. He cites figures to show a production of about 80,000,000 barrels of petroleum more than last year; and in May, he says, consumption was exceeding production at the rate of 34,000,000 barrels a year.

At the village dry-goods store a tall man with the weather-wise eyes that seemed to be typical of even the youths was sweeping the floor with a leisurely conscientiousness, while his assistant, a young woman, was sorting stock. After a short good-tempered conflict between them he conclusively took to himself the appointment of waiting on new customers from whom, it appeared, news not already in circulation among the village gossips might be gleaned.

One gained a general impression of white houses with green shutters on green turf with their front doors closed and front windows shuttered, over them an aspect of entire and recent desertion.

"There are the houses, but where are the people?" remarked and questioned a visitor from New York. "You'd affirm that no one at all lived in the town, but that they paid for their being kept up by parties unseen who apparently cut the grass, tend the door yards and trim the lilac bushes at night. I'm sure those front doors are never opened, nor the parlor shutters."

As we progressed apple trees and lilacs gave place to scrub oak and pine, shell and macadam gave place to sand, and we came through pine woods in whose tops crows called, and where the road, sandier than ever, was slippery with needles. From a weather beaten farm house, at the unusual sound of passing travel, a woman came forth with a dishcloth in her hand and exchanged a greeting as we passed into the pine woods again. Again the woods opened on a little lake held within encircling hills.

Where the road was clear of the woods it was bordered with thick-piled heather and stone crop, straggling in clumps into the center of the seldom-traveled way. Where it went through brush or under oak saplings, the brilliant waxy scarlet of the wintergreen berries amid their glossy green leaves was a continual illumination of the way, varied by bayberries. The whitely exquisite asteroids of the Star of Bethlehem sprinkled the wayside greenery.

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Presently the timber stopped, save for an occasional sapling of pine or oak, wind-dwarfed and twisted. Rolling, heather-covered downs, broken with the gold of the stone-crops and saxifrage like a burst of sun upon a dark earth, bright, brilliant and golden, took its place. . . . downs that rolled away to a whisper of cool green beach grass crowning unseen sand hills, whose sunny paleness in splash and smear and scattered powdering amid clump and blade broke up the grass. Then, beyond the sweep and roll of heather in front, between the approaching slopes of opposed sand hills, crowned on their heads and sprinkled down their slopes with the beach grass, there opened suddenly the purple horizons of the open sea.

1000 postal and other federal employees held a mass meeting and parade here this week.

Resolutions were adopted urging Congress to pass at its next session the proposed law providing for a civil service court of appeals, and protesting against the "arbitrary sacrifice of our officers." Copies of these resolutions are to be forwarded to A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, and to President Wilson.

O. F. Nelson, former president of the National Federation of Postal Employees, offered a resolution requesting the officials of local No. 1 to confer with the national officers, and the national officers of all other federal employees' associations to appoint a committee to visit James M. Cox, Democratic nominee for President and Warren G. Harding, Republican nominee for President, to ascertain their position on the civil service court bill. The resolution was carried.

"Allegation Contradicted"  
Pierce E. Butler, president of the local union, who recently returned from Washington, where he appealed to Post Office officials in behalf of the 11 accused men of the local post office, publicly denied a recently circulated story that he had signed a letter threatening a concern with interruption of their mails if they did not contribute to the fund of the Chicago Post Office Clerks Union. He said that he told the Post Office Department in Washington that the accused officials had nothing to do with the solicitation of money or the insertion of advertisements in newspapers, but the department maintained they were responsible for the acts of their members.

Harry W. Starr, chairman of the publicity committee of the local union, who acted as chairman at the mass meeting, declared that all the responsibility for the solicitation of money and the insertion of newspaper advertisements was his, but that the Post Office administration could not "get" him, because he got out of the service years ago. He declared that no letters of intimidation had been addressed to any firm in soliciting advertisements for their picnic program or any other purpose.

Official Policy Criticized  
Gilbert E. Hyatt, president of the National Federation of Postal Employees, declared that the present incident is an old story, in the Post Office Department. "Shortsighted, inhuman tyranny seems to have been the policy of one post office administration after another."

"I'm not worried about these 11 men," he continued. "Natural timidity makes them reluctant to let go and look for other jobs, but all other men who have been discharged in the past have done better outside the service than they did in." He denounced

## BANKER SAYS PUBLIC IS HOARDING MONEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—According to William H. Hutt, acting governor of the Philadelphia Reserve Bank, enough money is being carried around in the pockets of people of this country or is hid in home "banks" to pay off one-seventh of the national debt or to assure a permanent stabilization of the finances of the country. About \$3,000,000,000, or almost half the total currency of the country, according to Mr. Hutt, is not on deposit in banks or savings funds. He estimates that a small fraction of this "loose" currency invested in Liberty Bonds would bring those securities to par at once, and would materially strengthen the international credit of the nation.

Judging from figures he has at hand, Mr. Hutt says that while there is actually more money in circulation now than ever before, bank deposits are not increasing, but while he knows the facts he is at a loss for an explanation.

"I do not understand what the psychology of it is," he says. "It can't be a distrust of banks for there have been no conspicuous failures recently. It is an unfortunate situation, however, for a great deal could be done with that money."

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**EUROPE**  
QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL  
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## FREEMASONS PLAN NEW LONDON HOME

Lord Amphil speaks strongly in support of Duke of Connaught's scheme for erection of Central Home for English Masons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—The principal Masonic event recently has been the annual festival of the London Rank Association, when the Pro Grand Master, Lord Amphil, was the guest of the evening. There was a peculiar fitness in this, since the dignity of London Rank was instituted in 1908, the same year that Lord Amphil was appointed to the office of Pro Grand Master. The rank was instituted in order to give some recognition to London brethren who had done great service to the craft after they had served the office of master of a lodge.

In the provinces it was possible to reward such brethren by appointment to office, present or past, in the Provincial Grand Lodge, but for London brethren there was only one recognition for services rendered, a recognition that was very limited, viz., appointment to office in the United Grand Lodge itself. The association, which was formed in the following year, has done splendid work since that date. The members are, as a general rule, brethren of mature age, exempt from military service, with very few exceptions, but during the war they paid more than 2,000 visits to colonial and other brethren who were in the London war hospitals, and the association has received several hundreds of letters of gratitude for the help they were able to give.

They have worked hard in the support of the Masonic institutions, and the association is also a strong supporter of the scheme for the erection of a new central home for the craft in England. Lord Amphil, while acknowledging with gratitude the splendid work that had been done by the members and paying a compliment, which, though belated, was not so through any fault of his, deprecated the idea of recommending brethren for the honor of London Rank solely because of length of service. He suggested that in every case brethren should only be elected to positions of honor in the craft on grounds of merit alone—the system by the way, that is adopted generally in the grand lodges of America.

He also spoke strongly in support of the Duke of Connaught's scheme for the erection of a suitable home for English Freemasonry. In small states and districts he had seen Masonic temples which greatly exceeded in size and grandeur that which they possessed in London, and if they wished to take advantage of their growing importance they must have offices and outward appearance corresponding to that growth, which was not a matter of boastfulness.

Another important event has been the holding of a Ladies' Festival by the Jubilee Masters' Lodge, of which the Duke of Connaught is the reigning master, and the Grand Director of Ceremonies, J. S. Granville Grenfell, the deputy master.

Muhammadan as First Principal  
Mr. A. S. M. Anik, who some two or three years since enjoyed the distinction of being the first Bohra Muhammadan to become master of a London lodge, has now been installed as first principal of a London chapter of Royal Arch Masons, being here also the first Bohra Muhammadan to occupy this position. Congratulations were received from, among others, the grand superintendents of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

Under the heading "Rebuilding Solomon's Temple," a London daily has this week given prominence to the following, which will, doubtless, be reprinted in some of the American journals: "Have those Freemasons who are putting forward a proposal to rebuild Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem, to mark the expulsion of the Turk from the Holy Land, sat down to count the cost? It took an army of some 183,000 men, working constantly three years, to erect the edifice. To house, feed, and pay such an army today would cost \$60,000,000. Quite apart from the cost of stone and iron, there would be the gold and silver if the proposed temple is to be an exact duplicate of Solomon's. So that the proposal of the Freemasons, admirable though it is, is not likely ever to be more than a proposal. It would be interesting to have further particulars of the 'proposal of the Freemasons,' of which the English Grand Lodge at least seems as yet to have heard nothing, with the names of its sponsors.

Many more lodges have been consecrated; one for Masonic yachtmen at Southend by Lord Lambourne, the Provincial Grand Master for Essex, which will be known as the Thames Estuary Lodge, No. 4043. Another, at Kettering, the Cytrigan, No. 4048, is the first to have been consecrated in that town since 1838, nearly 82 years ago. During the long and eventful period elapsing between then and now, the town's first Masonic brotherhood has made steady and uninterrupted progress and it is now a strong and influential organization. The name Cytrigan is the old-time name for Kettering, so that the town's second Masonic lodge has been very happily christened. Brixham, in Devonshire, has also witnessed the consecration of a Royal Arch Chapter to be attached to the True Love and Unity Lodge there. De Warren Lodge at Halifax has also celebrated the jubilee of its consecration in June, 1870.

New James Watt Lodge  
Founded by those connected with the engineering profession a new lodge has been consecrated at Glasgow, under the title of "James Watt." Professor Magnus MacLean was installed as the first Master. A charter has also just been granted by the Supreme Council of the Ancient and

Accepted Rite to open a Consistory in Aberdeen for the purpose of conferring the 30th Degree of the Order. This is the first charter to be granted to any Scottish Province to organize for this important degree, and it has been mainly conceded in consequence of the existing equipment necessary to the "passing through" being so readily available at the Aberdeen Masonic Temple.

Recently, in the disturbances in Ireland, the Masonic Hall at Inch, Donegal, was broken into, and almost the entire furniture in the building wrecked. Masonic aprons and emblems were mutilated and the Bible torn in pieces. Inch Island, although situated in Lough Swilly, is connected with the mainland by two embankments. The lodge is one of the most ancient in the north of Ireland, having been founded nearly two centuries ago. It contains many priceless historical relics, as well as antique furniture, which has been in the lodge since it was opened. No reason can be assigned for the outrage, as the lodge is held in great veneration by the inhabitants of the island, and it is believed that the raiders must have come from the mainland.

The first Masonic church service has just been held at Culmore, Derry, when two well-known local clergymen, members of the order, conducted the service.

### An Australian Centenary

New South Wales proposes to celebrate the centenary of the foundation of its Grand Lodge by the establishment of cottage homes for the children of former brethren. There is existing a Freemasons' Orphan Society with an invested capital of about £41,000, which assists only the orphans of any lodge subscribing 4s. a year a member to its funds. Less than one-fourth of the lodges contribute to this society, and assistance of £26 a year is given to 62 children. It is now proposed to impose a capitation tax upon all members in the jurisdiction. That Grand Lodge dispenses large sums in relief, £3622 having been expended for nine months of the current Masonic year, while the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution, which is contributing to the support of 160 brethren, during the last 10 months disbursed about £2800. The Grand Lodge now possesses £81,000 in the funds of benevolence and general purposes alone, or an increase of about £46,000 in the last seven years, during which time the membership was increased by approximately 12,000.

It is now proposed to secure a site of some 60 acres in some elevated locality, convenient to the city, which will afford ample room for a dairy, orchard, and farm. The buildings will comprise a central administrative block, large enough for all future requirements, containing a large hall for recreation and church services, kitchen and laundry, with commodious general dining rooms, the one for boys, the other for girls. The children are to be housed in separate cottages, each to accommodate 24, in two dormitories, with bathrooms, a large sitting-room, and a bedroom for the mother. The estimated initial outlay will be £35,000 and the capitation fee proposed for the upkeep is 4s. per annum.

A new Masonic temple for the members of Lodge Double Bay, New South Wales, has just been opened at a cost of £3500, a remarkable achievement, since the Lodge was only consecrated in August of last year. The building is regarded as one of the best and most up-to-date in the colony. In the week following the opening a Royal Arch Chapter was consecrated by the Grand Superintendent of the Scottish Constitution.

Grand Spanish Orient  
Under the auspices of Lodge Hispano-Americana, Madrid, an excursionist group has been formed, whose object is to organize all kinds of artistic, instructive, and amusement excursions that will tend to strengthen the bonds of fraternity among the brethren resident in that city.

In Porto Rico, a number of brethren assembled recently in the city of Ponce to discuss divers propositions relative to the welfare of the order, one of these being the organization of a directive council of propaganda and consultation under the direct jurisdiction of the Grand Spanish Orient. Some of the principal functions of the council will be to organize, realize, and sustain, by all the means which Masonic experience and prudence suggest, a methodic and constant propaganda that will demonstrate prominently the efficacy of Masonic labor; to bring about a regular system in lodge workings, to present to the lodges themes for consideration and discussion regarding general or local social matters which affect the Masonic ideals, and which it is deemed convenient to know and plan in the lodges, so that when a decision is come to thereon the result may be conveyed to the profane world by implantation and development.

In the Argentine Republic, Masonry, under the intelligent direction of Jose Porciles, delegate of the Spanish Grand Orient, is bearing such excellent fruits that in a relatively short time, several new lodges have been opened, and it is anticipated that ere long the Grand Orient will be in a position to add other lodges to its register.

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## POINTS IN BRITISH STEEL MEN'S PACT

These Include Arbitration, a Joint Committee and Recognition That Day Men Are Interested in Tonnage Output

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The details of an agreement recently arrived at between the iron and steel employers and their skilled craftsmen and helpers engaged in the repair and maintenance of blast furnace plants, coke ovens and steel rolling mills, which have recently been made known, must gladden the hearts of all who take a friendly interest in the relations between Capital and Labor. The agreement is signed by, and on behalf of, the Steel Ingot Makers Association, the North of England Iron & Steel Manufacturers Association, the Cleveland Iron Masters Association, the Society of Engineers, the Electrical Trades Union, and the United Machine Workers Association on the other—whose representatives are to be constituted upon accomplishing an exceedingly useful piece of work, that must remove anxiety and assure peaceful and uninterrupted running of machinery for many months to come.

The working arrangements of the men concerned, engineers, electricians, plumbers, blacksmiths, roll turners and a number of other trades, have always been a source of anxiety to the management, as they invariably are in all industries forced to keep their plant running day and night, inasmuch as, owing to the rates for overtime, it is uneconomical to have more mechanics on the night shift than is absolutely necessary to effect minor adjustments. But there is always the possibility of a "breakdown," necessitating the employment of more men than are available, thereby causing delay in the restarting of the productive machinery, not to mention annoyance on the part of the steelworkers themselves who are paid by results.

### The Main Points

The three main points that distinguish the agreement concern, in their order of importance, (1) arbitration and a joint committee to consider matters in dispute, (2) recognition that day-work men are interested in tonnage output, (3) payment for abnormal hours (overtime) in plainly stated terms. Again, the principal and outstanding feature of (1) is that there is to be no cessation of work pending a settlement of the matters in dispute, either by the joint committee or by arbitration. And the agreement cannot be terminated unless three calendar months' notice in writing has been given.

In other respects the procedure of the joint committee follows pretty closely that of the "Whitley scheme," particulars and details of which are familiar to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor. The committee is to consist of not more than eight employers' representatives and eight workmen's representatives, who will adjudicate upon any question submitted to them from any works owned or controlled by the association mentioned. As each establishment will have its own joint committee and shop committees, the above will provide an additional court for the hearing of a grievance, strengthened by the circumstance that the majority of its members will not be directly concerned.

### Arbitration Proposals

Even in the event of this committee being unable to agree, however, the matter in dispute is to be submitted to arbitration. If, after all this procedure has been tried, the results are unavailing in averting a strike, it cannot be said that the "walk-out" savored of the lightning variety, so beloved of the syndicalist. As regards (2), the details of the tonnage bonus scheme have not been worked out, but it is significant that employers are beginning to realize that a mechanic—an engineer's fitter for instance—is, and ought to be, interested in output, even though he

simply repairs and superintends the machinery that shapes the molten metal into ingots, steel bars or rails.

Failure to recognize this policy, or at all events to admit the recognition of the connection between maintenance and production, and to reward the mechanic accordingly, was a fruitful source of discontent during the war, and also responsible for the appointment of a committee to consider the question, resulting in the famous (or infamous) 12½ per cent. of the Ministry of Munitions' Labor Regulations Department.

### Necessity for Increase

It will be remembered that the committee advised Winston Churchill to advance the wages of engineers, who by virtue of their occupation, particularly tool and gauge makers, could not be employed on piece work or other system of payment by results. The necessity for some such increase was manifest by the fact that these men were taken from the productive shops into the tool room—from mass production, payment by results, and high earnings—on to a day-rate system, and comparatively low earnings, wholly and solely because of their skill.

In other words, the more highly skilled suffered very considerably because they were better craftsmen than their colleagues. How the special increase of 12½ per cent, first granted to the tool makers, eventually covered the whole round of industrial activity, and was paid to every man on a day rate engaged on munitions, leaving the man for whom it was originally intended relatively in the same position, is a byword, and a subject of laughter even today.

### Three-Shift System

Regarding the third point in the agreement, an arrangement for establishing a three-shift system appears to have been worked out in an eminently simple way without the usual formulae commonly associated with maintenance men, such as bare time for so many hours, time and a quarter for so many, and time and a half afterward, and so forth. A man engaged on the first shift, namely 6 a. m. to 2 p. m., will be paid 8 hours; the second shift, from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m., will be paid 10 hours; and from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m., 12 hours. On Saturday the first shift will be from 6 a. m. to 1 p. m., for which 8 hours will be paid. An interval of 30 minutes for each shift will break the monotony, and give opportunity for a meal. None will remain permanently on the same shift; every man will take his turn in doing the three shifts, alternate weeks.

The advantage of this arrangement lies in the opportunity that is given to the management to apportion the requisite number of maintenance men to each shift, and the desire engendered in each group of men to keep their plant running as long and as free from delay as their colleagues whom they relieve. Coupled with the fact that the worker has now distinct interest in increased output, indifference is changed to zeal and a desire to get things going, and to preparations and intelligent anticipation of things needed in cases of emergency.

## NO ABATEMENT YET OF IRISH UNREST

Succession of Incidents Day by Day Shows a Total Disregard for Law and Order—Police Headquarters Again Raided

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Events of unrest in Ireland continue unabated. A succession of incidents, day by day, complete the story without any filling in being necessary. The incidents reported recently are repeated, or further amplified, in the current events today. It is, in fact, the same tale—if a monotonous one—of a total disregard for law and order. Recent occurrences have again mostly centered round police headquarters.

The vacant police barracks and the courthouse at Stonyford, County Kilkenny, and the unoccupied military barracks at Tallow, were both recently destroyed. About the same time Mount Shannon house near Limerick was burned down. This house, which was unoccupied, is the property of Mr. Harrington, a County Cork magistrate, and was once the residence of the Earl of Clure.

When the police were about to arrest a man last week in Main street, Belmullet, County Mayo, they were attacked by a crowd of people with stones, with the result that Constable Doozie was killed, Head Constable Rahill severely wounded, and Sergeant Norris and Constable Hannon injured. Doozie was in civilian clothes, and was on leave for the day in Belmullet, where a fair was being held. There were no shots fired.

### Refuses to Drive Engine

The driver of a train from Waterford to Kilkenny recently refused to proceed with his train unless a party of 16 soldiers, who were armed with rifles, were removed from it. The corporal in charge explained that the rifles were not loaded, but the driver persisted, and the carriage was accordingly uncoupled. Fourteen soldiers without rifles were then permitted to travel. Earlier in the same day a detachment of 70 soldiers was taken from Waterford to Clonmel without question.

The sum of £1040, which was taken from the Sinn Fein bank at 3 Harcourt Street on February 27 last by the military, has now been restored by the Castle authorities, as well as various books and documents seized on the same occasion. This bank was established about 10 years ago, under the Industrial and Provident Societies' Act, to assist Irish industries, and had been known as a "Sinn Fein Co-operative Bank."

Armed and masked men recently seized a motor lorry carrying 500 gallons of petrol and 200 gallons of benzol belonging to the Anglo-American Oil Company, on the road from Cork to Ballyvaughan. The raiders blindfolded the driver, took him in their own motor, and eventually released him at a spot about six miles from Cork. No arrests were made, although soldiers and po-

lice were promptly engaged in scouring the district, and no trace of the motor lorry could be found.

When on his way to a fair at Fethard with cattle, Capt. Paul Lindsay of Garroyle was stopped by a party of masked men, and forbidden to proceed.

### Night Staff Held Up

Early one morning a party of 20 armed and masked men entered the railway station at Malrow and held up the night staff while others of the raiders seized a wagon containing military stores, emptied it and set the contents on fire. Previous to this incident, the railwaymen had refused to handle this stuff, and the wagon had been uncoupled from the train en route to Dublin.

The locomotive staff at Queenstown recently refused to take eight constables and one sergeant to Cork and after some parley the train started and left the police standing on the platform. Twelve soldiers with rifles about to travel on the 9:15 train from Cork to Queenstown had to vacate their carriage for similar reasons and return to barracks.

The munition ship "Bacchus" arrived in Cork one evening, but no shore pilot responding to her siren calls, the King's Harbor Master had to do the needful. Only military are engaged in unloading this vessel, and men with fixed bayonets are on guard over her. The condition of the strike at the North Wall is at present unchanged.

### Attacking Barracks

The Royal Irish Constabulary barracks at Cookstown, County Tyrone, were the object of a daring attack recently. The battle, in which bombs were freely used, lasted about two hours. The noise attracted a body of about 40 Ulster Volunteers, who stood by with revolvers in case they were required by the police, but they were not called upon. The barracks were successfully defended by 10 sergeants and constables in addition to the head constable.

Several other policemen had previously left for Coagh, owing to a rumor spread by the raiders that the barracks there were to be visited that night. The wires to Dungannon had been cut, and it is believed that the raiders arrived at Cookstown in motors. Police reinforcements from Dungannon met a motor which they held up, and found in it Patrick Loughran of Quinn's Lane. Loughran was badly wounded. Two other raiders are said to have been seriously wounded. The police escaped without injury.

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## HAWAIIAN FOREIGN SCHOOLS A MENACE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Rival education by foreign language schools has no place in the American system and Hawaii has the right and is justified in forbidding such schools to operate here, even if they are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction, declared Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of history at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in a recent address to the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu.

Three chief considerations should govern, in settling the problem of the foreign languages in Hawaii, he said. All children should be offered adequate education in the public schools of the Territory; every child should be compelled to accept these advantages up to a certain specified age, and no school "rival in spirit to the public school" should be permitted to exist.

Professor Hart declared that, if he had influence in Congress he would urge a bill providing that no alien be admitted to the United States except on probation of three years. If in that time he was unable to read, write, and speak the English language so as to carry on ordinary business, he should be returned to the country whence he came.

### RELIGIOUS TRAINING IN SCHOOL OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Religious training for the children of the public schools is necessary for the country's welfare, but the place for such training is in the churches, and not in the classrooms of the schools, according to Dr. Edward W. Stitt, president of the Protestant Teachers Association and a district superintendent in the city schools. For the schools to include religious teaching in their curriculum would not be right, he believes. "would be opposed to the American spirit, which has always insisted upon the separation of church and state. If that rule were broken down it would be a sad step backward, and a denial of the ideals of religious liberty upon which this country was founded. It is also quite obvious to every thinking person that such a plan would not be feasible; there would be too many complications of race and creed."

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## RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN CIVIL SERVICE

### Federation of British Women Civil Servants Considers Differ- ent Standards for Men and Women Should Be Abolished

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The question of women in the civil service is not only acute but particularly interesting just now. In fact the legality of the present position is being seriously challenged. According to the Sex Disqualification Removal Act, passed into law last year, women in the civil service are actually entitled to equal treatment with men since the passing of that measure, unless otherwise stated by orders-in-council submitted to both Houses of Parliament for 30 days. No orders-in-council have yet appeared, but the inequalities still obtain. And even the orders-in-council clause was understood to apply only to the Indian civil service and other overseas appointments. When the bill was being debated last autumn, a pledge was given by the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Bonar Law that the orders-in-council clause would not be applicable to higher grade positions in the home civil service.

The position is this. About 20,000 women are employed on the permanent staff of the civil service. They are all employed on lower grade work in one or other of the seven older departments. Many are employed on identical tasks with men, but none of them receive the same salary. There are no women in the new departments created since the war, though there were women on the Peace Conference staff at Paris.

#### Question of Practical Politics

The agitation for equality in the civil service has been going on for many years, but has only lately become a question of practical politics. In 1914 the Royal Commission on civil service, which had been sitting for two years, recommended that where the work of women approximated to that of men the pay should likewise approximate. The recommendations were never even considered, and owing to the war the women allowed the matter to lie more or less in abeyance. Then came the report of the War Cabinet committee on women in industry, advising that women and men in the civil service should receive equal pay for equal work. Meanwhile a national Whitley council was being pressed for by civil servants, and the women decided to place their claims before such a council. Almost the first step taken by this body when it came into existence was to set up a special committee consisting of 21 men and four women to consider the reorganization of the clerical classes of the service. The upshot was that a report was issued which many people—including a large section of the press—not thoroughly conversant with the facts of the case, regarded as a considerable advance on the women's present position. It is quite the contrary.

Equality is recommended only in the early years of service; and in the higher ranks of the two lower grades the men's minimum is the women's maximum. In regard to recruitment and promotion the women's grievances are added to instead of being abolished. Second division men clerks move automatically into the executive class, while the women apparently are to continue doing the uninteresting routine work. Nor is this all. Future positions in the executive and administrative classes are to be competed for by men in open examination; but women who desire such posts will be required to go before a selection board—an obnoxious system, capable of being manipulated by "patronage" and "influence."

#### Equality Not Guaranteed

Immediately on the publication of the report the executive committee of the Federation of Women Civil Servants passed the following resolution: "The Federation of Women Civil Servants dissociates itself from the recommendations of the reorganization committee on the grounds that equality of remuneration and equal conditions of service throughout the civil service are not guaranteed. They consider that the time is opportune for the different standards for men and women to be abolished, and the Federation pledges itself to pursue its policy actively to secure this end." Similar protests were made by other civil service bodies and various women's societies; and the representatives of the established and temporary women civil servants were instructed to vote at the National Whitley Council for the reference back of the report.

So far, however, the National Whitley Council has refused to reconsider the position of women in the civil service, and the women are therefore "appealing directly to Caesar." The question has been carried to Parliament and will be fought out on the floor of the House of Commons. From being a sectional and comparatively small affair it has grown to be one of national importance. It is being watched and assisted by all the feminist forces of the country, as well as by the organized women in trades and professions. University women, the National Federation of Women Teachers, the London Society for Women's Service, the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, the Women's Industrial League, the Union of Post Office Workers, the Association of Civil Service Sorting Assistants, the Employment Exchange Officers, the Outdoor Staff of the Ministry of Labor, the Association of Writing Assistants, the Society of Civil

Servants, the Federation of Temporary Staff Assistants and the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, are all giving it their practical support.

#### Matter of Congratulation

The fact that the civil service is directly controlled by Parliament is a matter of congratulation from the women's point of view. Since the passing of the representation of the People Act, M. P.'s of every shade of political color have shown distinct solicitude for the opinions of women voters. And as there are now continual rumors of an early general election, they are more than ever anxious to please them. But what makes the matter exceptionally vital is that, apart from teaching, it is the only phase of women's work that can be completely settled by Parliament. If the government "plumps" for equality of opportunity and pay it will not only affect the women directly concerned but set a good example to other employers of labor. That is one reason why the women's movement is concentrating upon this issue.

The Federation of Women Civil Servants is conducting a vigorous campaign. A joint parliamentary committee has been formed consisting of M. P.'s drawn from all parts of the House, representatives of women in the civil service, and Mrs. Oliver Strachey, a well-known feminist who is at present acting as Lady Astor's private secretary. The object of the committee is to get the government to bring in orders-in-council stating definitely the position of women in the civil service. If not satisfactory, amendments will be moved with a view to establishing complete equality between men and women in the service. But judging from the debate on Major Hill's recent resolution, the orders-in-council when they appear will be eminently satisfactory!

## FRANCE IMPOSES FURTHER TAXES

### New Taxes Were Delayed Partly Owing to Belief That Germany Would Pay the Indemnities

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—France has been reproached with neglecting to tax herself as heavily as England and other belligerent countries, but the new taxes which are now falling upon every citizen of the Republic make that reproach absolutely unfounded for the future. There is a certain truth in the criticism with regard to the past, but the delay in imposing fresh measures of taxation was due to a variety of causes.

First, it must be admitted that there was the belief that Germany would pay. That Germany ought to pay admits of no dispute. But unhappily the phrase was repeated so often that France was lulled into a sense of false security. She did not sufficiently appreciate the practical difficulties that would arise in the process of extracting payment from the former enemy. There was some reluctance to put charges upon herself which ought properly to be put upon Germany.

#### Evading Responsibility

Then there were delays due to electioneering. The Clemenceau Government lingered on long after Parliament should have ended. The retiring deputies, with the forthcoming appeal to the country in their minds, rather sought to evade their responsibilities. They wished to leave the unattractive task of leaving big burdens upon the community to their successors. They shrank from incurring unpopularity. Thus, the Millerand government found itself saddled with the necessity of raising immense sums of money to meet the national expenses.

Francis Marsal, the Finance Minister, in view of all the difficulties has done his work well. It should not be pretended that French finance is yet out of the wood. There are supplementary budgets as large again as the normal budget now passed. These supplementary budgets deal with exceptional expenses such as the restoration of the devastated regions and the repayment of loans. Exceptional means must be devised to meet them. Loans which are proposed will, of course, add large sums of interest which must be paid out of the ordinary budget.

It is indeed these exceptional budgets which constitute the greatest financial problems for France. The normal year's budget will be met, because France is prepared to make the most strenuous efforts. Over 8,000,000,000 francs of new taxation have just been imposed. The total amount to be raised this year for current expenses is 20,000,000,000 francs.

#### An Enormous Taxation

It is an enormous taxation when one considers the population of

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France, now well under 40,000,000, and when one considers that the richest provinces of France cannot yet be expected to produce to anything like the same extent as formerly.

One of the most important of the new taxes is that which is applied to all trade transactions. Every sale of no matter what article must be recorded and a stamp duty of 1 franc, 15 centimes paid for every 100 francs which change hands. This rather heavy tax upon commerce will be collected in accordance with the books of the firm, and severe penalties are prescribed in the case of any falsification. Indeed, it would seem that the utmost strictness will be exercised and that it will be impossible at any rate for any regular commercial house to escape these payments.

Income tax has hardly been a reality in France hitherto, but the new measures will result in large additions to the Treasury. Below 6000 francs a year exemption can be claimed. But above that amount everybody must pay. The system employed is a sliding scale ranging from 2 per cent for incomes between 6000 and 20,000 francs to 50 per cent for incomes above 550,000 francs. In between, there is a levy of 4 per cent on incomes from 20,000 francs to 30,000 francs, 6 per cent from 30,000 francs to 40,000 francs, 20 per cent from 100,000 francs to 125,000 francs.

#### Pensions Taxed

There are various allowances. Thus a married man is allowed to deduct 3000 francs from his taxable income. And for each child he is allowed to deduct 2000 francs. Bachelors on the other hand will be called upon to pay a full 25 per cent of their income to the state. There are special taxes on pensions and on incomes from stocks—the latter paying from 10 to 12 per cent on dividends. On trade profits there is a duty of 8 per cent. Large inheritance duties, running up to 39 per cent of the value of the estate, are imposed.

Indirect taxes allow little to escape. Amusements especially are called upon to pay. Theaters, cinemas, and other entertainments will pay from 10 per cent to 25 per cent. Dances of all descriptions will be charged 25 per cent. Motor cars pay a circulation tax from 100 francs to 500 francs a year.

It will thus be seen that every available method of raising money has been considered. Certainly France will feel the pinch, but Frenchmen have received the news cheerfully enough and will pay without protest.

## HAWAIIAN SURVEY IN ANTHROPOLOGY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—An anthropological survey of the Hawaiian people has been undertaken by the Bishop Museum of Honolulu, of which Prof. Herbert E. Gregory of Yale University is director. A complete record of the physical characteristics of the Hawaiians of today, by means of measurements, photographs and plaster masks, will be compiled. The immediate purpose of the survey is to determine the racial origin of the Hawaiian people and their probable paths of migration. The results of racial intermixture are stamped indelibly in the physical characteristics of the groups of people involved, and certain characteristics reappear. It is intended to study all of the island groups of full-blooded and mixed Hawaiians as a valuable check on prehistoric intermixture.

It is expected that this survey, when interpreted in conjunction with the results of the archaeological, ethnological and linguistic studies now well under way, will result in a closer agreement in the answer to such questions as "Who are the Hawaiians?" "Where did they come from?" and "By what route or routes did they get here?"

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| 6 Millinery and Hair Mounts      | 26 Cretonnes and Tapestries       |
| 7 Footwear                       | 27 Lamp Shades                    |
| 8 Underclothing                  | 28 Silver and Electro-Plate       |
| 9 Underskirts                    | 29 Leather Goods                  |
| 10 Rest Gowns and Dressing Gowns | 30 Stationery                     |
| 11 Corsets                       | 31 Toys and Games                 |
| 12 Woven Underwear               | 32 Toilet Goods                   |
| 13 Hosiery                       | 33 Real Jewellery                 |
| 14 Gloves                        | 34 Fancy Jewellery                |
| 15 Lace and Ribbons              | 35 Baby Linen                     |
| 16 Sunshades and Umbrellas       | 36 Boys' Outfitting               |
| 17 Scarves and Tams              | 37 Girls' Outfitting              |
| 18 Trimmings                     | 38 Gentlemen's Outfitting         |
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For readers who cannot go to Piccadilly Circus "How to Dress with Good Taste," illustrating everything for present wear, will be sent post free on request.

## SPEAKERS SEE END TO VIVISECTION LAW

### President of British Union Says Iniquitous Practice Will Sooner or Later "Fall to the Ground Like a House of Cards"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"The iniquitous practice of vivisection will, sooner or later, fall to the ground like a house of cards, and I am confident that the time is not far distant when we shall meet, not to discuss our campaign, but to thank God for victory," declared W. R. Hadwen, M.D., in his presidential address to the delegates from the branches of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection. Gathered in the Caxton Hall from all parts of the United Kingdom, they had come to take part in the annual meetings of the union.

The twenty-second annual report presented to the meeting was a record of a very successful year, the membership having increased with greater rapidity than ever before, and the number of branches having increased by five. Commenting on the work of the union, Dr. Hadwen said: "We are justly proud of the annual live work of a real live society which has done splendid work throughout the country." The British union was founded, he said, by Miss Frances Power Cobbe to carry on the policy of total abolition and was now the biggest anti-vivisection society in the world, a fact which showed that a restrictionist policy, such as that carried on by the National Vivisection Society, attracted less people than did an out-and-out policy. The fighting experience of the British union had proved of valuable assistance to the anti-vivisection movement in America, and the union was continually receiving letters from the United States asking for information and guidance.

#### Vivisection and Vaccination

The vivisection fight was nothing as compared to the fight against vaccination, in which he had taken a prominent part for 21 years. In that fight the anti-vivisectionists won a great victory when they got the law altered in favor of conscientious objectors to the practice. "Twelve months after this victory, now 22 years ago, I made a prophecy," said Dr. Hadwen, "that compulsion in another form would be attempted, and I ventured to say that anti-typhoid inoculation would take the place of vaccination. This prophecy was fulfilled at the outbreak of the war, when our soldiers were forced, in many cases against their will, to be inoculated with anti-typhoid serum." Thanks, however, to the activities of the British union, an order was finally issued from the War Office stating that inoculation should be optional.

"Inoculation not only involves suffering to animals, but it perpetuates a system of the very vilest description, and in the whole of my medical career, I have absolutely refused to use it or any other product of the vivisectional chamber."

#### Public Opinion Needed

The public meeting, which was presided over by Viscount Harburton, was filled with enthusiasm as well as people, who listened with manifest approval to the arguments of the various speakers. The Rev. J. Cartmel Robinson said he had no faith in the House of Commons as at present constituted, and he urged the creation of a large body of public opinion which would compel legislators to make vivisection illegal. Likewise he

had little faith in the members of his own profession, for he thought "parsons were like a flock of sheep who dare not take a stand for themselves, and say that vivisection was wicked and morally indefensible." The majority of parsons, he said, believed that God made animals for man's use and that man had no moral obligations towards them; an absurd and wicked belief. He was very much concerned about the Rockefeller gift of £1,250,000 to the University here, a gift which would undoubtedly result in an increase in vivisection.

The Countess of Tankerville, who followed, said she had come to speak to the women, and to appeal to them to work as hard as they could for the abolition of vivisection. She wanted them to work in a sensible way and to distinguish between sentiment and sentimentality. The one was strong because it was based on love, the strongest power in the world; while the other was weak and ineffective. We must learn therefore to govern our sympathy with understanding. The fundamentals of the anti-vivisection movement, and for which the war was fought, were justice and mercy; and it was on these alone that a better future for the animal creation could be built.

#### A Moral Platform

Dr. Hadwen said: It was a moral platform on which the question ought to be fought, but anti-vivisectionists were compelled to attack vivisection from the material side, in order first to prove its uselessness and its dangers before the moral appeal could get a hearing. It was strange, yet true, that in few places did history record any religious or moral reform

led by either the clergy or the doctors. The same was true today, for only that afternoon a bishop, who was present, had told him that in replies to letters which he had addressed to every bishop in the land, only one, the Bishop of Bradford, had expressed his horror of, and opposition to, the practice of vivisection. The others had either evaded the question or supported vivisection.

Vivisection, said Dr. Hadwen, was an iniquitous practice, which had neither moral nor material support, and which but for the attitude of the press would come to a very early end for he was sure that the moment the people realized the true meaning of vivisection they would rise and overthrow it.

Referring to Sir Frederick Banbury's bill for the protection of dogs from vivisection, Dr. Hadwen said that vivisectionists had been whipped up to write special articles in the press in its defense. Absolutely nothing of any value to humanity had ever been discovered by the abominable practice of vivisection. Sir Charles Bell, the discoverer of the nerve centers, and who himself had performed vivisectional experiments, had said, experiments have never been the means of discovery; and a survey of what has been attempted of late years in physiology will prove that the experiments on animals has done much to perpetuate error.

"The fact is," concluded Dr. Hadwen, "that vivisection never will advance discovery, for what is morally wrong cannot possibly be actually right."

Other speakers were Dr. Charles Searle, D. Sc. F. R. S., J. F. Green, M. P., and H. G. Chancellor, late member for Haggerston.

## EDUCATIONAL BILLS ARE ALL INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

EUGENE, Oregon.—Oregon has just put itself firmly and decidedly behind education—education for all, higher education, elementary education, education for soldiers and sailors. Measures involving support for all of these were carried in the recent primaries held in this State, by very large majorities. The average lead for all the educational measures on the ballot is not less than 50,000.

The passage of the millage bill means direct growth for the University of Oregon. Opportunity will be given to raise the salaries of the faculty, which will enable the university to keep professors who would otherwise resign for work elsewhere. The university is also planning a large building program.

The two mill measure for elementary schools will be used largely for increasing salaries of teachers in the grade schools. Remuneration here had fallen far below the salaries paid in other kinds of work and the teachers in the elementary schools were leaving rapidly for other work.

## NEGRO ILLITERACY REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NOGALES, Arizona.—Notable education improvement has been effected during the last two years among the Negro regiments of the army. It is said that in several of the regiments more than half the enlisted personnel was illiterate. Now the number of illiterates is less than 200.



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## SILVA CABINET DID NOT SOLVE CRISIS

New Portuguese Ministry Trembled for Its Security and Soon Afterward Was Defeated on Vote of Confidence

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—Those who have followed the explanations of the situation, the circumstances and the fundamental causes of the present most anxious state of things, the seriousness of which cannot possibly be exaggerated, will not be deceived by the statement that the Portuguese political crisis was duly brought to an end and that a solution had been found to the political difficulties of the time by the establishment in office of a new ministry presided over by Antonio Maria da Silva. The crisis was not in any adequate sense solved and cannot possibly be solved by any such ministry as this, which at the very moment of its taking office was trembling for its security and almost immediately afterward was defeated on a vote of confidence. The most that had been done was that a ministry had been formed capable of lasting long enough to appear before the President to be sworn in, and after some recent experiences even that was considered something of an achievement in Portugal in these days.

### Strong Government Needed

But the prime condition of any improvement in Portuguese prospects is a reduction of mere politics, political machinations, rivalries, intrigues and all the petty follies of the time, and that is only to be done by a strong government which will stand for unity and which in itself will represent a union of the most formidable political elements. The Antonio Maria da Silva Government, however well-meaning it might be, conformed to none of the conditions, and its time was certainly very short. In Lisbon at the time of its appointment its duration was being prophesied in days. The chief thing to admire about it was its audacity.

If there did not appear at the time to be any really strong man in Portuguese politics, or at least any man with a disposition to show that he is strong, it may be said that by nobody were the dangers of the situation better recognized and appreciated, and nobody had a more exact grip of the situation than Mr. Sa Cardoso, former Premier, who months ago warned Parliament and the people that they were on the edge of an abyss. The last effort to form such a government as might adequately deal with the crisis and give new hope to Portugal, just before Antonio Maria da Silva came again on the scene, was made by him.

### A Personal Appeal

A strong personal appeal was made to him by the President when politician after politician in circumstances which have already been described had tried and failed. He made a great effort, and made it on the lines of attempted concentration and unity. Mr. Sa Cardoso at first tried to make a Cabinet consisting of the united sections of the Left, but he at once found that the Socialists and the Populists put difficulties in his way, while the Liberals declared they would have nothing to do with any such ministry as he was trying to form. Jealousies, peevishness and complete incapacity to recognize the dangers of the situation and the crying needs of Portugal were at the bottom of these refusals.

With a persistence that is worthy of a little praise Mr. Sa Cardoso, seeing that nothing was to be done in the way of concentration on the Left, went over and tried the Right, but with the same result, the sections all being hostile to each other and refusing to combine. As everybody knows, the idea of forming a stable government by any one or two of these sections is out of the question, and if they will not unite what then is to be done with the country and its government? Mr. Sa Cardoso, after his final effort with the Right, went to President Almeida and told him of his failure and that he could make no further attempt to form a ministry. The general feeling was that the crisis and the attempts to solve it showed that the sectional concentrations or group alliances are a failure and cannot be depended upon.

### A "Tyrant" Needed

People in political circles have been saying that what the country really needs at this terrible crisis in its history is a "tyrant," and some add that it wants not one tyrant but 10 of them to form a complete cabinet of out-and-out tyrants! There is little doubt of the good sense of this observation. The former Premier, Colonel Baptista, was the only one in recent times who had the courage to sweep the politicians on one side and threaten the profiteers, the Bolsheviks, and all the other hindrances to the country's tranquility, doing also something more than threaten. The country shrieked with protest at first against his tyrannical proceedings, and his interference with the liberties of the people, but he did not heed, and in a little while, though his tyranny did not abate, they were blessing him. But Colonel Baptista, though he had immense courage and much ability, had limitations. A bigger man was needed. Where was he to be found?

Maria da Silva, in the general opinion of the impartial Portuguese political critics, the people who want to see the country delivered from its dangers, did not fill the bill. He was, they said, essentially a politician with all the narrowness of the leaders of Portuguese politics at the present time, although in his last effort he appeared to have tried to take a broad view in his formation of a sort of Left concentration, with the Democratic Liberals preponderating, and gathered a little assistance from the Populists and

the Socialists. Antonio Maria da Silva himself took the premiership and the portfolio of Finance, and the other offices were filled as follows: Interior, Pedroso Lima; War, Colonel Jaime Figueredo; Marine, Fernando Brederode; Commerce, José Dominguez Santos; Education, Augusto Nobre; Colonies, Vasco Vasconcelos; Labor, Costa Junior; Agriculture, Joao Gonsalves; Justice, Oliveira Castro; Foreign Affairs, Francisco Antonio Correia.

### Much Shuffling

Before the Ministry was formed, Dr. Granjo intimated that he would not lend his assistance to any combination. There was a good deal of shuffling about during the last hours of the Silva effort to make a Cabinet, and individuals were changed from place to place. Alfredo Souza, Col. Souza Diaz, Mezquita Carvalho, Vasco Borges, Malheiro Reyrao, Plinio Silva and Fernando Brederode were all semi-officially announced as members of the new government, and their offices were named, a few hours before the final completion of the Cabinet, but when the latter stage was arrived at not one of them was found to be included. It is generally understood that the Ministry passed through two or three crises of a somewhat tragical character even before its final formation.

In the circumstances it was difficult to be optimistic. The most hopeful among the newspapers were evidently those of a Bolshevik tendency, and their hopefulness was of their own particular kind. The two leading newspapers of Lisbon, the "Diário de Notícias" and "O Seculo," did not attempt to disguise any of the great truths of the situation. The former said that if the people were not to perish of hunger an earnest attempt must be made immediately to produce the wheat that they needed, while "O Seculo," which has attacked many of the gravest national problems fearlessly, lamented that it was impossible in these days to make a journey through Portugal because there were no trains in consequence of the scarcity of coal and there were no railway wagons for transport purposes. The party leader, Brito Camacho, said in an article in "A Lucta" that it was audacious mediocrity that triumphed in Portuguese politics in these days. "O Mundo" remarked that the nation was deep in mummery while the interests of the republic suffered the greatest injuries, and "A Batalha" (Syndicalist) wrote of the tremendous crisis that the country was passing through.

### Government's Program

However, the government issued its program which was subjected to strong criticism on the ground of its vagueness. The declaration stated that the chief object of the new government was the maintenance of order, severely condemning the attacks that had been made against liberty and the national finances. The government would occupy itself with the reorganization of the public services and with the adjustment of wages in accordance with the current conditions of labor. It would deal with the problem of employment in state industries, and endeavor to bring about economic equilibrium, imposing just taxes and levies on all classes of industries. It would organize immediately a new customs régime, and issue a redeemable loan in order to cope with the present deficit. It would primarily devote itself to encouraging the country to work, and denounce the existing treaties of commerce. Finally it would put into practice a scheme of reorganization in the financial and civil administration of the colonies, and study the perfect provisioning of the country, especially in the matter of prime necessities.

This program was debated in the Chamber of Deputies and after being declared to be impossibly vague, the government just obtained a majority of five, but in the Senate on a resolution of confidence it was defeated by two votes, which led the Premier immediately to consider his position.

## WOMAN CANDIDATE OF NEW YORK DRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

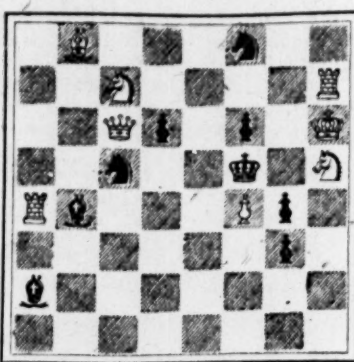
NEW YORK, New York—Dry Republicans and Democrats in the State of New York have no excuse for voting for a wet candidate for the United States Senate now that Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, has accepted the nomination of the Prohibition Party for that office, according to the Anti-Saloon League. The league also announces that it will take no part in any primary contest in the Republican Party as neither the women nor the dry forces, chief opposers of Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr., who has been the consistent foe of both, have been consulted in Senator Wadsworth's renomination. The league believes that Senator Wadsworth is already defeated if the prohibition forces support Mrs. Boole.

In accepting the designation as its candidate Mrs. Boole, who is normally a Republican in her political sympathies, wrote the Prohibition Party that she considered it vitally important that Senator Wadsworth's successor be one who knows the tactics of the liquor interests and who can be trusted to support the letter and the spirit of the Eighteenth Amendment. Mrs. Boole says that she is also in favor of improved legislation concerning child welfare, education, the home, and high prices, women in gainful occupations, public health and morals, and independent citizenship for married women. Also that such an agreement be reached upon as reservations to the League of Nations will enable the United States to enter and to help preserve the peace of the world.

## CHESS

### PROBLEM NO. 181

By C. E. Lindmark.  
Brooklyn, New York  
Original. Sent Especially to The Christian Science Monitor  
Black Pieces 9

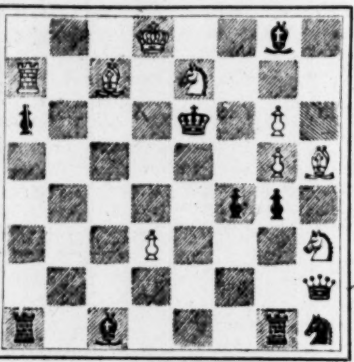


White Pieces 8

White to play and mate in two moves

### PROBLEM NO. 182

By Lennox F. Beach.  
Springfield, Massachusetts  
Black Pieces 10



White Pieces 9

White to play and mate in three moves

### SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 179. 1. Kt-Q3 P-K4

No. 180. 1. B-Q8 P-K4

2. Q-Rich Kt-Q7

3. QxPch Kt-QB8

4. Q-Qch P-Q4

5. B-K7ch Other

6. K-Kt7 B-K2

Prob. Comp. F. Gamage

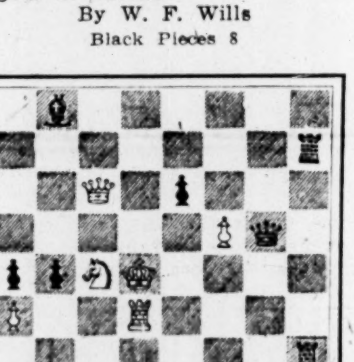
Black Pieces 8

### PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Showing any example of the Task Theme, in evolution of the Two-Move Problem, where the White King undergoes 16 checks.

By W. F. Willis

Black Pieces 8



White Pieces 9

White to play and mate in two moves

### NOTES

In the Moyle Cup competition, England, the replayed match between Teignmouth and Shaldon and Exeter ended in a victory for the former (for the first time) 4-2.

### SCORE

TEIGNMOUTH AND SHALDON

T. J. Phelps 0 Rev. J. Castlehow 1

C. S. Dickinson 1 G. F. White 0

J. A. Moyle 0 Maj. H. W. She-

wall 1

G. L. Anderson 1 G. W. Bannister 0

J. D. Brown 1 C. M. Moulsh 0

A. H. Harte 1 J. Mills 0

4 2

### THE 1920 Davy Trophy Competition

of the Sheffield Chess League resulted in a victory for West End, who defeated Sharrow in the final round 5-3. It has now been completed for 11 times with six wins for West End, three for Walkley and one each for Sharrow and Firth Park.

### SCORE OF DECIDING 1920 MATCH

WEST END SHARROW

W. S. Sparkes 0 Dr. L. Storr 1

H. D. Rockst 1 Dr. W. W. 0

C. R. Gurnhill 1 J. E. Bird 0

E. Weston 1/2 D. H. Smith 1/2

J. E. Gledhill 1 J. Ligate 0

F. Jameson 1/2 J. E. Brown 1/2

S. Wright 0 J. Hall 0

T. Weston 1 J. Drinkwater 0

5 3

### Reports from Australia show (after adjudication) the interstate telegraphic match between New South Wales and Queensland, a tie with 10 points each.

Hungary shows the Budapest Sakkor (Budapest Chess Club) to be in a flourishing condition with more than 300 members, among whom are to be found Maroczy, Forgacs, Abonyi and others. The honorable secretary, Stephen Abonyi, Karoly-Korut 3, II, 10 Budapest VII, would be pleased to hear from any western country in view of arranging a correspondence match.

South America reports the first of the two-game telegraphic matches between the Club Argentine de Ajedrez, Buenos Aires, and the Club Engenharia de Rio Janeiro to have ended in a draw. The second is uncompleted.

A new chess column has been started in the Baltimore Sun, Maryland, edited by C. M. Shipley, secretary of the Baltimore Chess Association, and appearing weekly on Sundays.

The surprise of the Atlantic City tournament was the playing of the

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERVILLE, Ohio—"Chicago's crime record for the first dry year closing June 30, scores a big point for prohibition," says The American Issue in discussing reports issued on July 7 by the Chicago Crime Commission and the chief justice of the criminal court.

"This decrease in crime began with the advent of war-time prohibition, July 1, 1917, and became more marked with the advent of constitutional prohibition in January. The decrease in petty crimes is much greater than the decrease in the more serious offenses. This has resulted in the closing of at least two branches of the crime division of the municipal court and has reduced the population of the Bridewell, the city prison, one-half."

The crime record of Chicago for the month of June, as submitted by the chief of police, shows a decrease of 27.29 per cent from the figures of June, 1919.

### Prohibition in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Recognizing the economic benefits which have been effected by prohibition in the United States, particularly in those states adjacent to Mexico, a large element is promoting a movement for legislation to make Mexico dry. A great many leaders believe that prohibition is absolutely a necessary factor in the work of rejuvenating the Republic. According to the newspaper Universal, Provisional President de la Huerta is interested in the movement and is preparing a measure for presentation in the next Congress. He is said to have decided on this step "as a means of accomplishing the regeneration of the Indian and half-breed races which are the greatest consumers of alcohol."

### Former Breweries Prosper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Former breweries in the San Francisco Bay region evidently are prospering in various lines of useful industrial activity. Among the products that are being manufactured is a cereal malt sirup for bakers, yeast, a dough developer for bakers, confectioners' sirup as a substitute for sugar, a malt sirup in powdered form for the use of confectioners, a filler for confectioners, a high-grade table sirup, ice cream, and non-intoxicating cereal beverages. All of these activities are a refutation of the pre-prohibition predictions of the liquor interests that many thousands of dollars' worth of valuable property, as represented by the breweries, would go to waste in the event of the ratification of the federal prohibition amendment.

## HOTELS AND RESORTS

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Boylston Street, at Copley Square  
L. C. PRIOR, Managing Director

**The Lenox**  
Boylston Street, at Exeter  
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FRANK C. HALL, Manager

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Cable Address "Windsor," Montreal.

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A R. JAQUITH, Manager

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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## BROOKLYN LEADS BY SINGLE POINT

Reds' Two Victories at Boston Almost Enough to Offset Pace-makers' Win Over Chicago

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING		
Team	W	L
Brooklyn	49	45
Cincinnati	47	43
New York	46	46
Pittsburgh	42	47
Chicago	42	47
Boston	42	47
St. Louis	40	49
Philadelphia	40	49

RESULTS MONDAY  
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 5.  
Cincinnati 10, Boston 5 (first game).  
Cincinnati 8, Boston 2 (second game).  
New York 3, Pittsburgh 2.  
St. Louis 12, Philadelphia 10.

GAMES TODAY  
Cincinnati at Boston (two games).  
Chicago at Brooklyn.  
Pittsburgh at New York (two games).  
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—It was well for Brooklyn yesterday that club was able to wrest victory from the Chicago Cubs, for Cincinnati, their second-place rivals, were making merry twice at the expense of the inconsistent Braves. Brooklyn still holds the lead, but by a single point, and a double victory for the Reds today—even should Brooklyn win—will place the world's champions at the coveted apex.

The New York-Pittsburgh teams' first coming-together resulted in a rout, the Giants having everything practically their own way. St. Louis and Philadelphia established the season's record not only for high scoring, but in that each used five pitchers in their 11-inning fray.

GIANTS BAT COOPER FROM BOX  
NEW YORK, New York.—Arthur Nehf held Pittsburgh scoreless while New York hammered out nine runs, six of them in the eighth inning. The score:  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 5  
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7  
Batteries—Nehf and Snyder; Cooper, Blake and Haeffner. Umpires—Harrison and Hart.

BROOKLYN PULLS OUT GAME  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Four runs in the eighth gave Brooklyn a winning lead over Chicago. The score:  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 3  
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7  
Batteries—Snyder and Haeffner; Cooper, Blake and Haeffner. Umpires—Harrison and Hart.

TEN PITCHERS IN ONE GAME  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Thirty-six hits and 22 runs were totals in the game here yesterday, which St. Louis won in the eleventh inning. The score:  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11—R H E  
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 2 1—5 31 0  
Philadelphia 5 0 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 10—20 12 0  
Batteries—Sherrill, Goodwin, Jacobs, Mays, North and Dillhoefer; Causer, Egan, Hubbell, Rixey, Smith and Truesdell. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

REDS VANQUISH BRAVES TWICE  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—By heavy hitting Cincinnati won both games here, 1 to 5 and 8 to 2. The score:  
First Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Cincinnati 1 1 1 0 4 0 1 2 0—10 14 0  
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1—5 8 2  
Batteries—Lugger, Ring and Wingo; McCulligan, Scott, Pirovetti, Rudolph and Gowdy. Umpires—Morgan and Rigler.  
Second Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—8 14 2  
Boston 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2 9 1  
Batteries—Fisher and Wingo; Pillingham and O'Neill. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

CYCLING EVENTS ARE UNDER WAY  
Belgium's Proficiency at This Sport Is Expected to Lend Interest to the Races at Antwerp

ANTWERP, Belgium (Monday).—Bicycling events of the seventh Olympic meet began today at the Antwerp velodrome, with the best amateur cyclists of 11 nations scheduled to compete in the races taking place there. As bicycling has for years been the most favored sport in Belgium, and the Belgians themselves entered a strong team, it was expected that the velodrome would be crowded to capacity.

Today and tomorrow were to be devoted to events on the 300-meter banked cement track at the velodrome, with the 170-kilometer road race, the "big event" of the bicycle meet, scheduled to take place Thursday over the course about Antwerp. In this latter 13 nations are to be represented.

The velodrome track has been rebuilt to conform to Olympic regulations. Having hitherto been used principally for motor cycle races, it was too steep for individual competitors from the following nations were entered for the velodrome events: Great Britain, the United States, Holland, Denmark, Italy, South Africa, Australia, Canada, Luxembourg, Belgium and France.

The short-distance races include the 1000-meter individual and the 2000-meter tandem events, and a 4000-meter relay for teams of four. In addition, a 50-kilometer race for individuals will be held at the velodrome. As so many nations are represented, today's events were to consist mostly of pre-

liminaries, and, with the eliminations effected, the finals are to be run tomorrow.

The prizes competed for are the usual Olympic awards—statuettes and gold medals for the winners, silver medals for the second, and bronze medals for the third. In the team events, diplomas will be awarded to each member of the winning team, instead of statuettes. In the tandem race, however, each member of the winning or placing tandem will receive a statuette or a medal.

## CHICAGO AT LAST IN SECOND PLACE

New York, Although Winning From the Leaders, Is Superceded in the Percentage Table

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING		
Team	W	L
Cleveland	49	36
Chicago	47	41
New York	46	42
St. Louis	42	47
Washington	40	49
Boston	40	49
Detroit	40	49
Philadelphia	40	49

RESULTS MONDAY  
New York 6, Cleveland 3 (first game).  
Chicago 3, Washington 4 (second game).  
Boston 5, St. Louis 4.  
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 2.

GAMES TODAY  
New York at Cleveland.  
Washington at Chicago.  
Boston at St. Louis.  
Philadelphia at Detroit.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—To defeat the league leaders by a clean-cut margin and to lose second place in the club standing was the singular experience of the New York Highlanders yesterday. Offsetting the one victory of M. J. Huggins' men was the double win of Chicago, the erstwhile third place contender, over Washington, and the White Sox this morning consequently stand .003 points above their eastern rivals. Incidentally the results of the day brought the three leaders to a proximity not known in the younger circuit since the beginning of summer.

Washington's double defeat places that club in danger of losing its fifth-place rating if, by chance, that club should fall again today and Boston should score another success. The Red Sox captured a hard contest from St. Louis, and are but .004 points behind Washington. Detroit and Philadelphia are engaging in a series to determine relative superiority in the .300 class, the former having one victory to its credit.

## CHICAGO GAINS TWO

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Chicago won both games in yesterday's double-header, the first 3 to 2 and the second 5 to 4. The scores:  
First Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Chicago 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3—5 11 0  
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—2 8 1  
Batteries—Cicotte and Schalk; Shaw and Gharriy. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.  
Second Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Chicago 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 5—6 10 0  
Washington 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 2—2 7 3  
Batteries—Williams and Schalk; Courtney and Picinich. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

HIGHLANDERS ATTACK EARLY  
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—New York started off with four in the first and won the game, 6 to 3. The score:  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
New York 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 6—7 10 0  
Cleveland 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—3 9 5  
Batteries—Shawkey and Ruel; Morton, Clark and O'Neill. Umpires—Morgan, Clark and O'Neill. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

BOSTON VICTOR IN ELEVENTH  
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Boston won yesterday in the eleventh inning, 5 to 4. The score:  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11—R H E  
Boston 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 5—5 12 0  
St. Louis 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—4 10 2  
Batteries—Jones, Myers and Schang; Walters; Davis, Schocker and Severid. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

DAVIS STRAIGHT-SET WINNER AT NEWPORT  
NEWPORT, Rhode Island.—The feature match on the championship court yesterday in the annual tennis tournament at the Newport Casino was that between the Californian, W. E. Davis, and the Philadelphia cup stroke expert, W. F. Johnson. In this match Davis outpointed Johnson most of the time and came through to victory by the score of 6-4, 6-3.

Good progress was made in the first round, more than one-half the matches scheduled being played during the morning. It was announced that the Davis Cup team members would play here today.

YAWL BOASTS RECORD TRANSATLANTIC TIME  
COWES, Isle of Wight (Monday).—A record passage across the Atlantic for a 35-ft. yawl is believed to have been made by the Typhoon, which arrived this morning after making a non-stop run, as claimed, from Cape Race, Newfoundland, to Bishop's Rock, Scilly Islands, a distance of 2108 miles in 15d, 9h.

Passengers on the boat were Frederick Baldwin of Toronto, Ontario, James Dorsett of Washington, District of Columbia, and William Dutton of New York. They said they encountered heavy seas and came through well, claiming a record passage in their effort to reach Cowes in time for the international motorboat races which begin here tomorrow.

SEABRIGHT TENNIS FINALS  
SEABRIGHT, New Jersey.—In the mixed doubles event on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club W. M. Washburn and Miss Edith Sigourney in straight sets, 6-2, 6-3. This victory made Washburn a double winner, as he won the singles finals, defeating Willis Davis. Miss Eleanor Tennant and C. J. Griffin defaulted to Miss Sigourney and Mathey, in order to leave for the Southampton tournament. Miss Leslie Bancroft and Leonard Bookman opposed Miss Zinderstein and Washburn in the semi-finals, the latter winning in straight sets, 8-6, 6-4.

FINE INDIVIDUAL RECORD  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its South African News Office  
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—A remarkable athletic record was put up by H. O'Reilly, who is only 16 years of age, at the Grey Institute. O'Reilly won the 100-yard dash in 10 1/8 sec., the 220 yards in 23 1/8 sec., the hurdles in 16 1/8 sec., and the long jump with 20 ft. 7 in. He was second in the high jump with 5 ft. 1 in. and threw the cricket ball 122 yds. 1 ft. 7 in.

OPEN GOLFERS REDRAWN  
TOLEDO, Ohio.—Officials preparing for the United States Open Golf Tournament, which starts over the Inverness course today, are busily engaged today redrawing the starters. The change in pairings was necessitated by about 40 belated entries.

BROWNS GET PITCHER  
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—George Lynch, a pitcher, has been purchased from the Des Moines Western League club by the St. Louis Americans, according to an announcement by local officials. Lynch is to report immediately.

## ETON CRICKETERS DEFEAT HARROW

Annual Match at Lords, Despite an Uphill Fight, Is Decided by Nine Wickets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The annual cricket match between Eton and Harrow at Lord's this year, unlike the intervarsity match, was a great success, and seeing that it was fought out to a finish—for Eton won by nine wickets—there was no doubt about the respective merits of the teams after the two days occupied by the match.

The outstanding figure of the fixture was Mr. W. W. Hill-Wood, the Eton captain, who, in addition to making a useful 26 in the first innings, scored 75 not out in the second, and completed the winning run with a late cut. On the Harrow side C. T. Bennett made top score with 64, and L. G. Collins and F. O. G. Lloyd put the necessary stiffening into the Harrow defense during the critical second innings.

The Harrow captain won the toss and decided to put his side in first. Immediately the batters had trouble with the Eton bowling, and Bennett, who afterward played such a fine innings, was clean bowled after making only seven runs. Even then two wickets had already fallen, and in 40 minutes half the side had been dismissed for 28 runs. L. G. Crawley did better with a score of 18, but when eight wickets had fallen for a total of 39 matters looked very serious for Harrow. It was then that the Harrow "tail" began to show its strength, and H. P. Stewart-Brown, L. G. Collins and F. O. G. Lloyd together made the majority of the runs. The whole side was dismissed for 85, Hill-Wood capturing four wickets for 23 runs.

Against this Eton made 141 by better all-round batting, though Hill-Wood's 26 represented the top score. Only one player, H. R. C. Surtees, failed to score, but nevertheless J. Enthoven, the Harrow bowler, had the capital analysis of five wickets for 25 runs. Two and a half hours still remained for play on the first day when the Eton

side was out and Harrow went in again a second time, over 50 runs in arrears. Bennett's first wicket stand was the feature of the innings. He batted through to seventh wicket before being bowled by the Hon. J. B. Coventry. After the dismissal of Enthoven there was a bad batting collapse, three players failing to score; and but for the last wicket effort of Collins and Lloyd, Harrow might have failed to bat out time. Lloyd and Collins resumed on the second morning and the former knocked out 44 before being bowled. The total when his dismissal brought the innings to a close, was 174.

It needed something very unexpected to happen at that stage if Eton were to lose on such a wicket, and Hill-Wood and R. Aird went on steadily for Eton till the winning hit was scored. The summary:

HARROW		
Player	Runs	Wickets
C. T. Bennett, b. Allen	7	1
H. J. Enthoven, c. Cox, b. Hill-Wood	0	1
R. H. Baucher, b. Allen	0	1
H. P. Baginall, run out	0	1
L. G. Crawley, b. Hill-Wood	18	1
P. H. Gold (capt.), c. and b. Hill-Wood	0	1
C. S. Crawley, b. Hill-Wood	0	1
P. E. M. Moolman, b. Coventry	1	1
P. H. Stewart-Brown, b. Dewhurst	13	1
L. G. Collins, c. Brand, b. Dewhurst	18	1
F. O. G. Lloyd, not out	9	1
Wide 1, n.b. 1	2	0
Total	85	9

Second Innings		
Player	Runs	Wickets
Bennett, b. Coventry	64	1
Enthoven, st. Hill, b. Brand	0	1
Baucher, b. Coventry	0	1
Baginall, b. Brand	0	1
L. G. Crawley, c. Cox, b. Brand	0	1
Gold, b. Brand	0	1
C. S. Crawley, c. Hill, b. Coventry	7	1
Moolman, c. Mayo, b. Hill-Wood	6	1
Stewart-Brown, b. Hill-Wood	13	1
Collins, not out	44	1
Lloyd, b. Brand	44	1
Byes 5, 1-b 7, w. 1, n.b. 2	15	0
Total	174	9

ETON		
Player	Runs	Wickets
W. W. Hill-Wood (capt.), c. and b. Enthoven	26	1
Hon. D. F. Brand, c. L. G. Crawley, b. Hill-Wood	0	1
R. Aird, run out	0	1
C. O. Allen, b. Enthoven	0	1
J. P. Dewhurst, c. Collins, b. Enthoven	0	1
H. R. C. Surtees, 1 b w, b. Enthoven	0	1
P. E. Lawrence, b. Lloyd	0	1
M. L. Hill, b. Moolman	0	1
Hon. J. B. Coventry, c. Moolman, b. Hill-Wood	17	1
C. T. W. Mayo, not out	9	1
Total	141	11

## ROYALTY APPEARS ON VICTORIOUS SIDE

LONDON, England.—The King of Spain and Prince Henry of England were seen in a polo game at Roehampton recently, when, with Mr. W. S. Buckmaster and Lord Wodehouse to complete the team, they beat a Roehampton side by nine goals to five.

The Roehampton team included Lord Beatty and Lord Wimborne, with the addition of Mr. E. B. Horlick and Lieut.-Col. E. D. Miller. King Alfonso is a keen sportsman and took a hand in the scoring, as did Prince Henry. A day or two previously the King and Queen of Spain with Princess Beatrice visited the Ranelagh Club and saw the final tie of the Coronation Cup tournament. The teams engaged were the Freebooters and the Seventeenth Lancers, and the former won by 9 goals to 2.

The challenge cup was presented to Lord Rocksavage, the winning captain, by the Queen. The two teams were: Freebooters—Mr. J. A. E. Traill, No. 1; Lieut.-Col. H. C. Ashton, No. 2; Lord Rocksavage, No. 3, and Maj. J. F. Harrison, back. Seventeenth Lancers—Lieut.-Col. T. F. Melville, No. 1; Capt. H. B. Turner, No. 2; Maj. W. N. Lockett, No. 3, and Capt. D. C. Boles, back.

## INTERESTING CRICKET PLAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday).—The doings of the chief cricket clubs are all being watched with great interest at this moment, for the defeat of either Kent, Yorkshire, Surrey or Lancashire will have an important bearing on the championship which the next few matches will decide. Today Yorkshire kept up their percentage by defeating Worcestershire by an innings and 210 runs. Sussex defeated Derbyshire by an innings and 108 runs.

## OXFORD VICTOR IN BISLEY SHOOT

Outpoint Cambridge University Rivals by 56, Captain Gordon Being the Individual Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BISLEY, England.—Oxford University defeated Cambridge University in the shoot for the Chancellor's Challenge Plate at Bisley during the fortnight's meeting organized by the National Rifle Association, and thus triumphed over the Light Blues for the second time in an intervarsity competition. Cadet K. Gordon was the crack shot on the winning side and scored a total of 143, though at the 300 range Capt. T. C. Dunkin tied with him at 49, and at the 600 Cadet E. H. Hall and Cadet D. G. Kerr-Cross did better with 47 and 46, A. J. Williamson equaled his 44.

As a team Oxford gained an advantage over the Light Blues at every range, though at the longest Cambridge were only nine points behind. The summary:

OXFORD UNIVERSITY		
Player	300 yds.	600 yds.
Cadet K. Gordon	49	43
Cadet E. H. Hall	47	43
Capt. T. C. Dunkin	47	43
Cadet A. J. Williamson	44	43
Cadet D. G. Kerr-Cross	47	43
Cadet G. R. F. Bredin	41	43
Capt. J. D. Hills	44	43
Cadet R. G. R. Townsend	37	43
Total	348	329

## CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY		
Player	300 yds.	600 yds.
Major K. M. Meir	46	45
Cadet F. B. H. Bostock	45	43
Major D. H. Steers	41	47
Cadet H. D. Courtenay	38	43
Cadet J. A. McWilliam	38	47
Capt. G. H. Williams	25	45
Cadet J. B. Burefoy	41	38
Lieut. V. F. Roach	33	42
Total	315	343

KNIGHT TO HEAD BROWN NINE  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Rhaph C. Knight of Newburyport, Massachusetts, has been elected captain of Brown University's 1921 baseball team.

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"Lady Harriet?" said Molly, suddenly enlightened by the word "condescending."

"Yes. Why, how did you guess it? But after all, her call at any rate, in the first instance, was upon you. Oh, dear Molly! if you're not in a hurry to go to bed, let me sit down quietly and tell you all about it. . . . She—

that is, her ladyship—left the carriage at 'The George,' and took to her feet to go shopping—just as you or I may have done many a time in our lives. And sister was taking her forty winks; and I was sitting with . . . my feet on the fender, pulling out my grand-mother's lace which I'd been washing. The worst has yet to be told. I'd taken off my cap, for I thought it was getting dusk and no one would come, and there was I in my black silk skull-cap, when Nancy put her head in, and whispered, 'There's a lady downstairs—a real grand one, by her talk; and in there came my Lady Harriet, so sweet and pretty in her ways, it was some time before I forgot I had never seen her. Sister never wakened; or never roused up, so to say. She says she thought it was Nancy. . . . when she heard someone moving; for her ladyship, as soon as she saw the state of the case, came and knelt down on the rug by me, and begged my pardon so prettily for having followed Nancy upstairs without waiting for permission; and was so taken by my old lace, and wanted to know how I washed it, and where you were, and when you'd be back; and when the happy couple would be back; till sister wakened—she's always a little bit put out, you know, when she first wakens from her afternoon nap—and without turning her head to see who it was, she said, quite sharp—'Buzz, buzz, buzz! When will you learn that whispering is more fidgeting than talking out loud? I've not been able to sleep at all for the chatter you and Nancy have been keeping up all this time.' You know that was a little fancy of sister's for she'd been snoring away as naturally as could be. So I went to her, and leant over her, and said in a low voice—

"Sister, it's her ladyship and me that has been conversing."

"Ladyship here, ladyship there! have you lost your wits, Phoebe, that you talk such nonsense—and in your skull-cap too!"

"By this time she was sitting up—and, looking round her, she saw Lady

Harriet, in her velvets and silks, sitting on our rug, smiling, her bonnet off, and her pretty hair all bright with the blaze of the fire. My word! sister was up on her feet directly; and she dropped her curtsy, and made her excuses for sleeping, as fast as might be, while I went off to put on my best cap, for sister might well say I was out of my wits to go chatting to an Earl's daughter in an old black silk skull-cap. Black silk, too! when, if I'd only known she was coming, I might have put on my new brown silk, lying idle in my top drawer. And when I came back sister . . . slipped out to put on her Sunday silk. But I don't think we were quite so much at our ease with her ladyship as when I sat pulling out my lace in my skull-cap.

"And she left her love for you; and though she was going away, you were not to forget her. Sister thought such a message would set you up too much, and told me she would not be chargeable for the giving it you. 'But,' I said, 'a message is a message, and it's on Molly's own shoulders if she's set up by it. Let us show her an example of humility, sister, though we have been sitting cheek-by-jowl in such company.' So sister humphed, . . . and went to bed. And now you may tell me your news, my dear."—From "Wives and Daughters," by Mrs. Gaskell.

## The Garden of the House

The little country-girl strayed into the garden. The enclosure had formerly been very extensive, but was now contracted within small compass, and hemmed about, partly by high wooden fences, and partly by the out-buildings of houses that stood on another street. In its centre was a grass-plot, surrounding a ruinous little structure, which showed just enough of its original design to indicate that it had once been a summer-house. A hop vine, springing from last year's root, was beginning to clamber over it, but would be long in covering the roof with its green mantle. Three of the seven gables either fronted or looked sideways, with a dark solemnity of aspect, down into the garden.

The black, rich soil had fed itself with the decay of a long period of time, such as fallen leaves, the petals of flowers, and the stalks and seed-vessels of vagrant and lawless plants. . . . Phoebe saw, however, that their growth must have been checked by a degree of careful labor, bestowed daily and systematically on the garden. The white double rose-bush had evidently been pruned up anew against the house since the commencement of the season; and a pear-tree and three damson-trees, which, except rows of currant-bushes, constituted the only varieties of fruit, bore marks of the recent amputation of several superfluous or defective limbs. There were also a few species of antique and hereditary flowers, in no very flourishing condition, but scrupulously weeded; as if some person, either out of love or curiosity, had been anxious to bring them to such perfection as they were capable of attaining. The remainder of the garden presented a well-selected assortment of esculent vegetables, in a praiseworthy state of advancement. Summer squashes, almost in their golden blossom; cucumbers, now evincing a tendency to spread away from the main stock, and ramble far and wide; two or three rows of string-beans, and as many more that were about to festoon themselves on poles; tomatoes, occupying a site so sheltered and sunny that the plants were already gigantic, and promised an early and abundant harvest.

Phoebe wondered whose care and toil it could have been that had planted these vegetables, and kept the soil so clean and orderly. Not surely her cousin Hepzibah's, who had no taste . . . for the lady-like employment of cultivating flowers, and—with her reclusive habits, and tendency to shelter herself within the dismal shadow of the house—would hardly have come forth under the speck of open sky to weed and hoe among the fraternity of beans and squashes.

It being her first day of complete estrangement from rural objects, Phoebe found an unexpected charm in this little nook of grass, and foliage, and aristocratic flowers, and plebeian vegetables. . . . The spot acquired a somewhat wilder grace, and yet a very gentle one, from the fact that a pair of robins had built their nest in the pear-tree, and were making themselves exceedingly busy and happy in the dark intricacy of its boughs. Bees, too—strange to say—had thought it worth their while to come hither, possibly from the range of hives beside some farm-house miles away. How many aerial voyagers might they have made, in quest of honey, or honey-laden, betwixt dawn and sunset! Yet, late as it now was, there still arose a pleasant hum out of one or two of the squash-blossoms, in the depths of which these bees were playing their golden labor. . . . There was one other object in the garden which Nature might fairly claim as her inalienable property, in spite of whatever man could do to render it his own. This was a fountain, set round with a rim of old mossy stones, and paved in its bed, with what appeared to be a sort of mosaic-work of variously colored pebbles. The play and slight agitation of the water, in its upward gush, wrought magically with these variegated pebbles, and made a continually shifting apparition of quaint figures, vanishing too suddenly to be definable. Thence, swelling over the rim of moss-grown stones, the water stole away under the fence, through what we regret to call a gutter, rather than a channel.—From "The House of the Seven Gables," by Nathaniel Hawthorne.



"Esop," by Velasquez

## The Painters' Painter

With Regnault and Manet as leaders, the rush of painters to the feet of Velasquez began. From the studio of Carlos-Duran issued, in all directions, ambassadors of the young, earnest, revolutionary movement in painting, which took "truth of impression as its governing ideal," and Velasquez was the Great Practitioner. The star of Whistler rose, and R. A. M. Stevenson, turning from painting to writing, gave to the world his analysis of the genius of Velasquez as craftsman and impressionist. "Velasquez may have painted 'The Maids of Honour' how he pleased, yet he kept before himself a single impression of the scene, and therefore he succeeds in conveying it to the spectator."

Slowly Velasquez became an impressionist; slowly those piercing eyes learned to see the true relationship of the various tones to each other; slowly he learned to give effect to the harvest his eyes gathered; slowly he realized that color becomes color by the modification of light and atmosphere; slowly he completed and stated on canvas his lifelong studies of daylight in interiors, suffused and reflected, startling in the sobriety of their pearly realism; slowly he mellowed.

Slowly, silently, and surely he advanced into the position of the painters' painter. Leighton, always learning, devoted one of his last discourses to Velasquez; and I remember the eager, absorbed attention of Browning, who for an hour and more sat motionless in the corner seat of the front bench, maybe meditating a poem, perhaps a dramatic monologue on that scene in Rome during Velasquez's second Italian journey in 1650, when the Romans gathered in the cloisters of the Pantheon to see the portrait Velasquez had painted of his servant and color-grinder, Juan de Pareja, and the painters who were present declared "that all else, whether old or new, was painting; this picture alone was truth."

In the closing years of the nineteenth century, wherever ardent artists congregated in this country or in France, Velasquez was discussed and honored. The pupils of Carlos-Duran and Leon Bonnat—French, English and American—carried the lessons of the master to their homes. Many made copies of his works at Madrid, striving to understand the method of Velasquez, sometimes seemingly miraculous, of handling paint.

Finally, I realized to what extent Velasquez had become the painters' painter, when Mr. George Murray, winner in 1901 of the Gold Medal and Travelling Studentship of the Royal Academy Schools, elected to go, not to Italy, but to Madrid, to study and copy Velasquez.

We study and copy; but genius ever eludes. For behind his wonderful appreciation of values, and his supreme technical power, is the man himself expressing himself in the chosen medium. We may analyze the reason interminably, but in the end can but say that the picture, the tragedy, the sympathy, are what they are because they are the expression of a Velasquez, a Shakespeare, a Beethoven. —From "Days With Velasquez," by C. Lewis Hind.

## Our Little House

Our little house upon the hill  
In winter time is strangely still;  
The tree that bare of leaves, stands high,  
A candelabrum for the sky,  
And down below the lamp-lights glow,  
And ours makes answer o'er the snow.

Our little house upon the hill  
Is just the house of Jack and Jill,  
And whether showing or unseen,  
Hid behind its leafy screen;  
There's a star that points it out,  
When the lamp lights are in doubt.

—Thomas Walsh

## An August Morning on the Road

There is no month in the whole year, in which nature wears a more beautiful appearance than in the month of August. Spring has many beauties, and May is a fresh and blooming month, but the charms of this time of year are enhanced by their contrast with the winter season. August has no such advantage. It comes when we remember nothing but clear skies, green fields and sweet-smelling flowers. . . . Orchards and corn-fields, with the hum of labor; trees bend beneath the thick clusters of rich fruit which bow their branches to the ground; and the corn, piled in graceful sheaves, or waving in every light breeze that sweeps above it, as if it wooed the sickle, tinges the landscape with a golden hue. A mellow softness appears to hang over the whole earth; the influence of the season seems to extend itself to the very wagon, whose slow motion across the well-reaped field, is perceptible only to the eye, but strikes with no harsh sound upon the ear.

As the coach rolls swiftly past the fields, and orchards which skirt the road, groups of women and children, piling the fruit in sieves, or gathering the scattered ears of corn, pause for an instant from their labor, and shading the sunburnt face with a still browner hand, gaze upon the passer with curious eyes, while some stout urchin, too small to work, but too mischievous to be left at home, scrambles over the side of the basket in which he has been deposited for security, and kicks and screams with delight. The reapers, too, in their work, and stands with folded arms, looking at the vehicle as it whirrs past; and the rough cart-horses bestow a sleepy glance upon the smart coach team, which says, as plainly as a horse's glance can, "It's all very fine to look at, but slow going, over a heavy field, is better than warm work like that, upon a dusty road, after all." You cast a look behind you, as you turn a corner of the road. The women and children have resumed their labor; the reaper once more stoops to his work; the cart-horses have moved on; and all are again in motion.

The influence of a scene like this was not lost upon the well-regulated mind of Mr. Pickwick. . . . By degrees his attention grew more and more attracted by the objects around him.

"Delightful prospect, Sam," said Mr. Pickwick.

"Beats the chimney pots, sir," replied Mr. Weller, touching his hat.

"I suppose you have hardly seen anything but chimney-pots and bricks all your life, Sam," said Mr. Pickwick, smiling.

"I won't always be a boots sir," said Mr. Weller, with a shake of the head. "I was a vagabond's boy, once."

"When was that?" inquired Mr. Pickwick.

"When I was first pitched neck and crop into the world to play at leap-frog with its troubles," replied Sam. "I was a carrier's boy at startin'; then a vagabond's, then a helper, then a boots. Now I'm a gen'l'm's servant. I shall be a gen'l'm's myself one of these days, perhaps, with a . . . summer-house in the back garden. Who knows? I shouldn't be surprised for one."

"You are quite a philosopher, Sam," said Mr. Pickwick.

"It runs in the family, I believe sir," replied Mr. Weller.—From "The Pickwick Papers," by Charles Dickens.

## Porches

The public porch is an ancient thing, but the private affair as part of the dwelling house, is modern. The earliest porches are said by the encyclopædia to be the two at the Tavern of the Winds at Athens, and there would seem to have been some at the entrance to Diomedes' villa outside the Pompeian gate, though in Rome (so my reference friend asserts) they were probably not allowed. . . . We know that the glory of Greek culture was due to the fact that teaching was done by means of affable conversation on porches, as students and philosopher strolled up and down. How much less generous would learning be today if our colleges pursued such plans!

Fancy a porch in the early morning, when the flowers have fresh-washed faces, when the dust is laid by the dew, when the happy stir of life goes on all about. I can see so much from my porch here in the country, which is yet near enough to the city to witness all sorts of people pass. Sprawly puppies are worrying each other on the newly cut grass, darkeys are singing in the near-by fields as they hoe corn, two jays-birds are quarreling on the gravel walk. . . . Groups of laughing, gay young Negroes pass by to their work or to errands in town. Little boys, as black as the berries they have in their buckets for sale, are on their way to market. An old mule ambles restfully down the road, drawing a cart that creaks with . . . years, and that has one hind wheel at an alarming angle with the body of the cart.

Then there is the back porch, a wonder-land in which to sit in the cool mornings. Sprangly oaks and upright poplars shade it, and the grass grows greenly to the very doorsteps. Here Mose, the . . . gardener, he of the excessive pigmentation and the white-toothed smile, brings baskets of vegetables and fruits, which, if I am so minded, I may help prepare for canning. Work on a porch is never like real work, because one's tools drop constantly from one's lazy hands, the while one watches a squirrel frisk by, or gives sympathetic heed to the efforts of a wren to teach her babes to fly.

I can look out over the cornfields and see the Negroes working, and watch the corn grow in the sunshine—growing in fact or seeming, as fast as the darkeys work—though that is not excessive rate of speed. This back porch is used as a delightful place in which to eat watermelons, when they are ripe in Virginia. Mose also brings me early plums, a lovely red, and strawberries delectable enough . . . to enjoy, and raspberries, red and black. The blackberries, too, are ripening, and the huckleberries, as the lips of small boys unconsciously tell me. . . .

If I tire of the back porch, I may go to the kitchen porch, looking out over the tennis court, where the quavering foxhound puppies play, uttering blithe doggerel. The pine trees come up lovingly to the house, and I can see in the back the little stream that bubbles to itself in sun-drenched shadows. . . . Sometimes I sit here and churn. . . . Churning is a dreamful occupation, for one does not need to work fast. I can pretend to read as I splash-splash-splash, but it is only a pretense, for the gurgles in the churn, the foaming bubbles that come out at the top, the runlets that spill over the edge and trickle down upon the newspaper spread preparedly upon the floor, are more entrancing than black letters on white paper. It is an exciting moment when the first little speckles of butter appear on the top, and I know that the butter is coming. I drop a lump of ice inside the churn to make the butter firmer and to help it "gather." When the work is over and the butter taken up, I sit on the kitchen porch and drink deeply of the fresh butter-milk. There's no nectar like it!

There is also the side porch, whence one has the best view of the road, and can vicariously go on all sorts of journeys without tiring, stroll through the little woody paths with the eye, watch the diffident boldness of the young rabbits in the brush, count the cows that saunter out to pasture, flash by in motors or go on barefooted ease through the soft dust. No highway in the world is more entrancing than that road, because of its naive unconsciousness of interest, its indifference to observing eye.

There is likewise the back porch upstairs. . . . Close up beside the wall is a rose vine, in which a song-sparrow has its nest. The little birds, so slight, so small, so frail, chirp and twitter unafraid, though I sit close enough to touch them with my outstretched hand. —Dorothy Scarborough in "From a Southern Porch."

## Perception

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPIRITUAL perception is the cognition and recognition of true being. Humanly speaking it is the elimination of whatever would obscure the vision of the Christ, or Truth. It is, for illustration, like removing dust from a windowpane, to reveal the glorious beauty of the landscape. Perhaps through ignorance, carelessness, indifference, or neglect, many layers of dust have been allowed to accumulate on the windowpane until it is quite impossible to see through the glass, but though unseen from within, the vista before the window may be wondrously beautiful. In the same way, the dust of materiality may have been allowed to accumulate in human experience until it has for the moment utterly obscured the vision of the Christ, or Truth, but when this dust, or nothingness of materiality, is removed, is seen as non-existent, then is revealed the glorious grandeur and possibilities of man and the universe as the immortal, spiritual idea of infinite Spirit. Infinite Spirit has existed through all eternity, and is eternally reflected or expressed in its own infinite idea, utterly regardless of any supposed mist of materiality which may for the moment have seemed to hide this true being from human consciousness. As Mary Baker Eddy, the author of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes on page 247, "Being possesses its qualities before they are perceived humanly."

Of course it is axiomatic that the human mind and its process of reasoning cannot change the Science of being. God and His infinite idea, man and the universe, exist eternally, and this is the only true being. Whatever exists at all exists in divine Mind and is expressed or reflected in Mind's compound idea, man and the universe. It is self-evident, then, that what exists in Mind, in God, inevitably partakes of the nature of God, and hence is spiritual and cannot be perceived materially, or through material means. Hence perception is not material; it is spiritual.

It will be remembered that when that wondrous vision of God's glory was revealed to the prophet Isaiah, and Isaiah had declared his willingness to act as God's messenger, the first message he gave to a people asleep in the mesmerism of materiality was this: "Hear ye indeed, but understand not; and see ye indeed, but perceive not." That is to say, Ye see and hear materially, but the true senses of man in the image and likeness of infinite Spirit are spiritual; hence, only through these spiritual faculties, the perception of Spirit, can the true Science of being be perceived.

And later the great Wayshower reiterated this same necessity for spiritual perception when he said, "Having eyes, see ye not? and having ears, hear ye not?" He demonstrated this spiritual perception throughout his whole career, in the destruction of whatever was not of the nature of God, the only true being. Sickness, sin, and death, every material evidence of uncleanness and limitation spontaneously disappeared, revealing man in full possession of his inherent rights as God's idea. Concerning this healing work, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 476 and 477 of Science and Health, "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy." It was Jesus' spiritual perception which enabled him to see and reveal to others the infinite possibilities of being, God and His spiritual idea.

Now the human mind, with that peculiar trait which cherishes the false illusion that matter and its formations are real and tangible, would claim that perception can be material. Mankind has educated itself throughout the ages of materialism to accept the testimony of material sense, but this supposed material-mindedness is the very opposite to the inherent brightness of man, the spiritual image and likeness of the one Mind, God. Even physical science has proved the testimony of the material senses to be deceiving and unreliable, a perversion of the true facts; and Christianity gives practical proof of the truth of being, which, with the undying testimony of Spirit, bearing eternal witness to the allness of infinite good, forever refutes the material sense testimony that would bear false witness to the existence of evil in all its myriad forms.

As Christians have gained some slight comprehension of the Science of Christianity, they have come to distinguish between so-called material perception and spiritual perception; but as more of the Science of Christianity, the Science of being, is learned and demonstrated, it will be seen that, because Mind, Spirit, is All-in-all, perception can never be material for the simple reason that there is nothing material to perceive. The belief of material perception is part of the belief of life, substance, and intelligence in matter which is destroyed by true consciousness or the one Mind, including within itself all substance, life, and intelligence. The Science of being has revealed that man exists as the idea of God, that God is the one and only Mind, the All-in-all of the universe. Now it is self-evident that idea cannot exist without its Principle, so that if there were no Principle, there would be no idea; if there were no God there would

be no man. There would then be no Mind to perceive and no Mind to be perceived. Then because God does exist, because Principle is the compound idea, man and the universe, exists as the forever-reflection of the eternal, infinite qualities of this eternal, infinite Principle, for man is the expression of the wholeness of Mind.

Infinite Principle, reflected infinitely as idea, is the only existence, the only Life, the only true Being there is. It is the perception of this true Life and Being, reigning as infinite consciousness, which is demonstrated in the natural and spontaneous destruction of discord of every kind, just as light spontaneously destroys darkness by proving that there is no darkness where light is. Because Principle is all and everywhere, there is no evil. A fact which Christians cannot escape is that this spiritual perception is demonstrable, and is man's inherent right by reason of his inalienable relationship to his divine Principle, God. "Spiritual sense," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 209 and page 210 of Science and Health, "is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God. It shows the superiority of faith by works over faith in words. Its ideas are expressed only in 'new tongues,' and these are interpreted by the translation of the spiritual original into the language which human thought can comprehend."

## So Much for the Child to Learn

Who was the lady that rode the white horse  
With rings and bells to Banbury Cross?  
Was there no other lady in England beside  
That a nursery rhyme could take for a ride?

The swift, the swallow, the hawk, and the heron.  
There are two million things for me to learn.

Was there a man once who straddled across  
The back of the Westbury White Horse  
Over there on Salisbury Plain's green wall?

Was he bound for Westbury, or had he a fall?  
The swift, the swallow, the hawk, and the heron.  
There are two million things for me to learn.

Out of all the white horses I know  
Three . . . The swift, the swallow, the hawk, and the heron.  
There are millions of things for me to learn.

—From "Lost Poems," by Edward Thomas.

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AND  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Mutuality of American Interests

NO DOUBT it will gratify large numbers of people in the United States to find that the Republican presidential candidate, in the speech that opens what he calls his front-porch campaign, is laying stress upon the necessary interdependence of the people of this country, instead of holding to that doubtful declaration in his speech of acceptance, exalting competition as the only stimulus to progress. Perhaps it is only natural, in speaking to men who are his neighbors as well as his fellow citizens, that he should express the need to cultivate friendliness and neighborliness in a busy workaday world. At any rate, he thereby strikes a sweeter note than before. Although admitting that to acquire and accumulate honestly is laudable, he says people should not forget that life's greatest joys lie in the concourse of friends and neighbors, out of which grow mutual respect, mutual sympathy and mutual interest, "without which life holds little of real enjoyment." And it is notable that he has specially in mind, at the time, what he is pleased to refer to as the "interdependence and mutuality of interests of all our people," meaning the people of the United States. Certainly he, or any other political candidate, can build a better campaign in the recognition of such a community interest than he can by basing all progress upon the competitive idea.

For after all, what is there in competition but rivalry and contest? Competition always has meant, and doubtless always will mean, a struggle, the intense striving of two or more persons or groups for the same object. Whatever the object, and whoever the competitors, only one of them can attain it, and whichever one gains possession of the coveted thing does so by excluding the other from it. No doubt a contest of this sort has played its part in world development. No doubt it has been to some extent, and in certain ways, a stimulus to progress. But of course it is taking a far too narrow view to declare that there is no progress except under the stimulus of competition. In fact, it might almost be held that only as competition has stimulated men to come together, with a purpose to achieve better results than any that have been achieved disunitedly, has competition actually made for progress. Thus, after all, it has been the coming together of men, for the sake of better achievement, that has actually marked the stages of the world's advance. And so what has actually brought progress has been, more than anything else, the cooperation of those who have sought improvement.

Surely it would be a disheartening thing to contemplate the future of the United States if there were no promise of relief from the operation of the competitive system, which even in this day of advancement and wondrous achievement is bearing more heavily upon individuals in the country than it has ever borne before. The more highly organized the country becomes under the competitive system, the more difficult becomes the position of the unorganized individual. In the days when competition itself was carried on in terms of individuals, when manufacturer competed with manufacturer, wholesaler with wholesaler, retailer with retailer, and laborer with laborer, things had a way of adjusting themselves more bearably. But as business and industry organized, the competition came to be expressed between great groups and classes. Groups and classes that were favorably situated began to prosper mightily, while groups and classes that found their situation unfavorable felt themselves, in corresponding measure, borne down and oppressed. The interesting thing to consider in this situation is that while competition is still perpetuated as between the groups, within the more prosperous groups there is now a high degree of cooperation. That is to say, when organized manufacturers, for example, have learned to cooperate with one another to the extent of minimizing or eliminating competition within their group, they have been able to make group competition work out to their advantage. That is why, in modern business, we see groups of men, in related lines of trade or manufacture, laying such emphasis on combination, on sticking together, on gentlemen's agreements. These groups have come to know the value of cooperation, but as yet they see it only as a means to the largest sort of competition. Thousands of men in a particular line of industry may be willing to subject themselves to the cooperative plan, if they can thereby make their industry powerful enough to compete successfully with all rivals. They see the advantages of cooperation within their group. But they have not yet come to see that there is an advantage in cooperation that shall include even their competitors in one great purpose to achieve good.

Somehow or other, the cooperative effort in this country must eventually come to include all sorts and conditions of people. It cannot always be permitted to obtain in particular groups, with the result of enabling these groups to devolve the burden of competition upon all who are outside the group limits. The prevailing view of competition has been too broad, the prevailing view of cooperation too narrow. Anybody who has an eye to see can discern what cooperation means to those who manage and control the great trusts and combinations which now dominate American business and industry. Too often, as yet, cooperation governs practically all the steps in producing a given commodity or article and preparing it for market, without being extended to include the consumers as well as the producers. There is a mistaken notion that the interests of producers and consumers are opposed. Yet in the last analysis they are always mutual. There is encouragement in the evidence that the Republican presidential candidate is recognizing this fact. He says truly that mounting farm prices, mounting labor, mounting expenditures, all are inseparably linked, and that "a grim mutuality will eventually assert itself no matter what we do." And when he declares

that a mindfulness of this mutuality will spare us the fine inequalities and the grievances which come of forced adjustment, surely it is for the organized powers of industry and business to give heed, no less than for the unorganized classes represented by the friends and neighbors to whom the candidate is speaking. Senator Harding is dealing with a big idea. It is to be hoped that he does not fail to weigh the full significance of his own statements about it.

### Inter-Allied Housing Congress

ONE of the problems left by the war in practically all countries that came within its ambit, whether as belligerents or as neutrals, is the question of housing. On the outbreak of the war, in Great Britain, for instance, the building of houses practically came to an end, and very few indeed were built, during the whole course of the great struggle. Moreover, not only was there no building, but an increasing shortage in labor and material resulted in less and less repairing being done on such houses as already existed, so that the conclusion of the armistice found the country tremendously behind in its housing accommodations. Whilst the war was actually in progress, this shortage was not so noticeable. Large numbers of men and women were provided for in special temporary towns and villages where war work was being carried on; whilst millions of men were, of course, serving with the colors. The moment, however, that demobilization set in on a large scale, the problem of housing accommodation became acute. It was very much the same in all other countries. The shortage was more severe in some than in others, but in all countries it existed to a sufficient extent to create a very serious problem.

Housing, therefore, has come to be an international question, and it was the recognition of this fact which rendered the recent inter-allied congress on housing and town planning in London possible. Great things may be looked for from a gathering such as this. The large number of delegates which assembled in the Central Hall, Westminster, represented twenty-five different countries, and they laid themselves out to engage in a discussion on the actual post-war housing and town planning policies of the various governments represented at the congress, and to consider the possibility of securing the preparation and official acceptance by the government of each country of a housing program, "with a view to establishing comprehensive and adequate housing provisions within the period of the next twenty years."

Now, the work of such a congress must, in the nature of things, be purely deliberative and advisory, but the value of such deliberation and the advice that results from it cannot well be overestimated. Moreover, the very fact that such a congress was held lends an importance to the whole question which is specially desirable. It is only within the last few decades that the question of housing has come to be regarded as anything else than a purely private question, in which the state or the municipality had not and could not have any direct concern. So tenacious, indeed, has this conviction been that each successive housing measure in Great Britain, for instance, since Lord Shaftesbury's initial bill in 1851, has had to struggle against the utmost opposition in order to secure acceptance, and against every kind of attempt to render it inoperative once it has secured acceptance. The war, however, forced the housing question so definitely to the front that public action was recognized on all hands as absolutely necessary. Housing, in fact, was definitely recognized as a national question of first importance. The recent inter-allied congress in London will help to maintain this view. As Dr. Addison well expressed it in his opening address, it will "crystallize and give forth a collective expression of opinion as to the paramount importance of housing, and will bear witness to the awakened conscience of civilized peoples on this fundamental need."

### King Cotton

ALTHOUGH it is too early to make any positive forecast as to the amount of cotton to be harvested in the United States this season, present indications are highly favorable for a good crop. Growing conditions during recent weeks have improved so remarkably as to change entirely the crop outlook at the beginning of the season. An early report by the government indicated the lowest condition of the growing crop ever known. There had been five short crops in succession, and the prospects of another slender yield were not cheering to manufacturers and consumers. As the United States produces fully 60 per cent of the world's cotton, the greatest general interest has been manifested in developments in the cotton belt.

The other day, the Department of Agriculture issued its monthly report on cotton, which indicated an increase of more than 1,000,000 bales over the output forecast a month ago. The total production was estimated at 12,519,000 bales, compared with the last previous estimate of 11,450,000 bales. The total output last year was 11,329,775 bales. The latest official report gives the condition as of July 25 as 74.1 per cent of normal, or 7 points higher than it was a year ago. The ten-year average on July 25 is 75.6 per cent. So it will be seen that the condition is only slightly below the average for ten years. With favorable climatic conditions prevailing during the next two months, an even better showing may be made.

Lower prices for cotton should result from a good crop. This would be of great benefit to the consuming public, which so long has been struggling with the high cost of living. There should not, on the other hand, prove to be more than a temporary setback for the cotton grower, for eventually, with lower living costs, the expense of production would be reduced. It is a long stride from 10-cent cotton to 40-cent cotton, and this great price advance was made within a comparatively short period. It is not to be expected that the price will drop as rapidly as it rose, and it may never return to the pre-war basis. Yet it is altogether probable that cotton prices will recede, together with those of other commodities, particularly if a bountiful crop is gathered. Much depends upon the export demand, however, and the ability of European peoples to pay for the cotton which they so greatly need.

### Control of the Cables

THE refusal on the part of the United States Government to allow the new cable from Barbados to be landed on the coast of Florida simply calls attention to an important international question which must be rightly settled. Private monopolies, it has long been conceded by nearly every one, are at least dangerous. Especially when a private monopoly in one country, doing an international business, is in a position to grant some special control to another country, is there need for a carefully reasoned international agreement. The whole question of freedom of cable service will never be properly settled until real international cooperation on this point takes the place of jealously guarded, selfish ambition.

Fortunately the rapid development of the wireless telegraph, not to speak of the wireless telephone, is constantly increasing the freedom of international communication. Of course the new methods will no more eliminate the old cable systems than the automobile has entirely supplanted the railroad. The competition of broadening activity will, however, require a readjustment of the whole method of controlling the cable systems. New ways of communication require a new code of respected international law, or usage, on the points involved. The standard of right in this respect will not be satisfactory if it is arrived at merely on a basis of compromises and selfish bargains. Each nation, considering the whole question, will have to seek sincerely what is right for all concerned and thus look away from selfishly national interests which, in the last analysis, may be really best for no one.

It is an interesting question, for instance, whether an American cable to Japan, owned and operated by American interests, should surrender a large measure of control to the Japanese Government simply in exchange for the right to land in Japan. A cable between two countries is obviously a matter which requires careful international consideration, and not merely a bargain between a private monopoly and a foreign nation. A really wise interpretation of freedom of the seas in every respect, including freedom of cable communication, will have to be followed, moreover, by a right adjustment of the question of freedom of the air. The terms which have been used so readily by newspapers and magazines will have to put on a new meaning, a broader meaning than ever before. Real international democracy does not have as its basis, as Count Montalembert once maintained, "envy under the name of equality"; but in the true democracy for which the war was won old national jealousies and envious ambitions, whether related to cables or to anything else, have to give way to unity of interests on the basis of real right. In this present instance, the United States is surely entitled to have its point of view thoroughly understood. Free intercommunication between the various nations is one way of overcoming international misunderstandings.

### In the Solent

"THE western portion of the strait separating the Isle of Wight from Hampshire, England, seventeen miles long, maximum breadth five miles, minimum breadth three-quarter miles, opposite Hurst Castle. It is a favorite yachting stretch." So does the gazetteer identify the Solent, and clear the ground for any further discussion of the matter in a way about as effective, after all, as could be devised. All the essentials are there. For, to the man who knows the Solent, each dry-as-dust sentence straightway clothes itself in sea or land and sky. He is in the Solent, with "the Island," as every one calls it hereabouts, rising up out of the blue waters, strangely green and bright, on one side of him, and the coast of Hampshire, with the downs beyond, on the other. He remembers well the narrow place near Hurst Castle, and above all, perhaps, he remembers that the Solent is "a favorite yachting stretch."

Of course, it is much more than that. Few waters of its kind can show a more wonderful array of sea-going or coast-hugging craft. From the great liners which, every now and again, ride down out of the haze of Southampton Water, to the little ferry boats which ply back and forth between Southsea and Rhyde, and Southsea and Cowes; from dreadnaughts to the smallest naval patrol boat, every kind of craft may be met with, sooner or later, in the Solent.

Nevertheless, it is as a great yachting stretch that the Solent will be chiefly recalled, especially about now; not merely because recent events off Sandy Hook have rendered almost everything that has to do with yachting a thing of interest, but because the Solent itself has just witnessed its great gala time, namely, the famous Cowes Week. True, there are yachtsmen about the Island, or along the Hampshire coast, who sail their boats in the Solent all the yachting year. Any hour of any day, one may see them tacking out of Bembridge, moored to brightly colored buoys off Sea View, or "lying down" before a southwest wind off Freshwater. But, during Cowes Week, the first week in August, yachts from all over the world may be found at anchor in Cowes Roads, and people from all over the world may be met with making their way through the narrow streets of the little old world town, or disporting themselves on the famous "Green."

For it is at Cowes, of course, that that strange, indefinable thing known as the London season comes to an end. Cowes Week is the final social function. After that, there is a scattering to country houses or to the Continent. Cowes Week is, however, much more than a mere social function. As at Henley, in spite of its traditional social aspects, so at Cowes, great achievements of skill are each year placed on record. Cowes Week sets a high standard for the yachtsman, and spurs the yacht builder on to ever greater effort.

Then, as a simple picture, Cowes, in Cowes Week, is something well worth the seeing and remembering, especially, perhaps, at night, when Cowes Roads is like a

fairlyland of colored, swaying lights, with every now and again a sudden constellation rising out of the water, a warship, riding silently at anchor, illuminated to the masthead.

### Editorial Notes

IN REJECTING President Wilson's plans for restoring and maintaining peace in the world, United States Senators have assumed an enormous responsibility, as events are beginning to show. Are the Senators aware of what is happening in Europe today? Do they see the forces of law and order, as at present conceived, standing helpless before a wave of Bolshevik armies that has practically obliterated the Polish breakwater and is already surging up to mingle with the dissatisfied millions of the old Hohenzollern Empire? Do they see the old capitalist order depending for very existence largely on the war-torn peoples of England and France, whose governments are nonplussed before an unknown and uncomprehended menace? Are the Senators aware that Armageddon, in a new and more terrible shape than before, is apparently brewing in Eastern Europe? Truly it is time for those who have assumed the responsibility for guiding the American people to study this new thing, and then to speak with no uncertain voice, lest they be caught sleeping once more when wisdom demands that they watch.

"New Words for Old" is the heading of a department in a Boston store paper, in which words but seldom used are proposed as substitutes for adjectives and expressions constantly on the tongues of salespeople, such as "lovely," "one of our best sellers," etc. Instead of "lovely," the words "appealing," "attractive," and "graceful" are named; and in place of "one of our best sellers," the phrases "very popular" and "much in demand" are offered. "Nifty," "swell" and other slang terms are condemned. The idea commends itself at once. No argument is needed to prove that the tone of the establishment is raised through such a practice, and that the employees also gain. Is there not a hint here that many persons could extend and improve their vocabularies by a revision of the language in common use? One need not become pedantic, but by a bit of self-examination it will doubtless be discovered that many trite terms are employed for which other expressions can be substituted to advantage.

MANY newspapers of the United States appear to be discouraged over the outlook with respect to the primaries as a means of recording the will of the American electorate. There has been a good deal of comment since the big party conventions, in which the implication seems to have been that the country might well enough go back to the convention system of making nominations and choosing delegates. The intimation would be that conventions come nearer to registering the real will of the people than the primaries do. Still, few besides those who have short memories would accept this intimation as true to fact. It was the complaint that conventions did not express the popular will that brought the adoption of the primary system. Perhaps the real trouble with the primaries is that there are too few of them, instead of too many. Perhaps the way to better results is to apply the primary idea completely, making it do away with all political conventions, even the big ones in which presidential candidates are nominated.

HOWARD ELLIOT, chairman of the Northern Pacific Railway, speaking of the new railway rates, says that if 2,000,000 men in the service of the railway should, by greater care or improved methods, save five cents a day each, the total saving would be \$30,000,000 for a 300-work-day year, and that this would be enough to buy 400 heavy locomotives or 10,000 freight cars. It would also be enough, of course, to pay a good bit toward the 6 per cent guaranty that is going to the people who invest their money in railroads in the United States hereafter. Mr. Elliot's statement shows how tremendously the efficiency of a railroad must depend upon the kind and quality of the service it can command from its operatives, but the statement also constitutes some measure of the tremendous possibilities that open when large numbers of men in any line of industrial activity honestly set themselves to cooperate.

ALMOST everybody in the United States, at least, now realizes that Cubans have been, as it were, making financial hay while the sugar sun has been shining. But does not this mean that many other countries, where sugar can be grown, will now be aroused to the growing of it? Haiti once produced more sugar than Cuba, and there are splendid opportunities in Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, the Central American states, and Mexico. If the prosperity that seems to come with sugar is now to be shared with all these countries, Cuban profiteering may be checked, but there is likely to be more sugar available in the United States at a fair price.

IN BERLIN it is reported that people are picketing against unnecessary buying, in an effort to reduce the cost of living. A slight drop in prices has further halted buying, rather than stimulated it, for, with this sign of capitulation, the people prefer to await further reductions. In the United States a slight drop in prices finds the crowds plunging in to buy, rather than waiting to see if the first slight drop is not the forerunner of further and perhaps more marked reductions, which would naturally be hastened in proportion to the consumers' wariness.

STRONG sentiment was expressed in favor of an official newspaper to be published by the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, at the recent convention of that body. The avowed purpose of this state Labor press is, in the opinions expressed by the delegates, to put the needs, status, and activities of Labor clearly before the public in such a way as to enlist its support. It would be well for Labor to realize, in carrying such a project into effect, that the people whom Labor evidently wishes to reach will hardly read a newspaper for Labor news alone, but will expect to find all the worth-while news as well.